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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1941.

日七十月五

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Consult—
GILMAN'S

ALLIED TROOPS REACH THE TURKISH BORDER & OUTSKIRTS OF DAMASCUS

New Landing Effected On The Lebanon Coast

Special to the "Telegraph"

CAIRO, JUNE 10 (UP).—THE ALLIED FORCES ARE WITHIN 15 MILES OF DAMASCUS ACCORDING TO WELL INFORMED MILITARY SOURCES IN SYRIA. A NAVAL LANDING WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN EFFECTED NEAR THE LITANI RIVER, NORTH OF TYRE, PRESUMABLY TO PREVENT THE BLOWING UP OF BRIDGES AND ROADS. IT IS REPORTED THAT ONLY ONE BRIDGE WAS BLOWN UP AND ONE ROAD SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, BUT THE ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS WAS NOT AFFECTED.

AUTHORITATIVE TURKISH CIRCLES IN ANKARA TO-DAY STATED THAT BRITISH TROOPS REACHED THE TURKISH FRONTIER NEAR KAMISLAIR LAST EVENING.

VICHY ADMITS NEW LANDINGS

VICHY, June 10 (UP).—French officials to-night stated that the British are now only 18 miles from Damascus. The British succeeded in landing a small force on the Lebanon coast between Tyre and Beirut under cover of fire from British warships, but the French counter-attacked. French aircraft attacked the warships and damaged two more British destroyers and shot down four British planes to-day.

5 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED

Our Fighters In Great Form

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—R.A.F. air patrols off the Syrian coast shot down five enemy planes according to to-day's communiqué, which added, "The R.A.F. and the Royal Australian Air Force continued to support the advance of our troops in Syria, and attacked and drove off a number of enemy aircraft which attempted to bomb our motor transport at Sanamelin."

"Hostile aircraft approached Haifa last night and the attack lasted for considerable time. Slight damage was done to civilian property, and there were a few casualties but none of a serious nature."

One hostile aircraft was shot down and other were damaged.

We Hit Back

Before the last enemy raider returned from Haifa to the German controlled base at Aleppo, British aircraft were over the aerodrome bombing aircraft on the ground and on the flat path along which the raiders were landing. Fires were observed and much damage was caused."

R.A.F. bombers carried out heavy raids on military objectives on Rhodes Sunday night, direct hits were made on the northern mole in Rhodes harbour. At the Calato aerodrome, large fires were started. At the Catina aerodrome, bombs fell among 50 dispersed aircraft causing many fires and explosions."

LATEST

City Gun Duel: Indian Wounded

Two Indian guards employed by two Chinese shops opposite the Central Market were involved in a gun duel about 9.10 a.m. to-day, as a result of which one of them is now in hospital with serious injuries.

The two guards were employed by the Cheong Kee exchange shop, No. 114 Queen's Road Central, and the Wing Hing exchange shop, at No. 117.

It appears that a fight developed between the two after a few sharp words had been exchanged. One of them it is alleged then drew his revolver and fired six shots rapidly.

One of the guards, Fritam Singh, was injured in the face and hands, and collapsed outside the Golden City Restaurant. He was later sent to hospital. The other man is in custody.

See Back Page For Further Late News

Japan Not Likely To Accept N.E.I. Reply

Special to the "Telegraph"

TOKYO, June 10 (UP).—According to the conclusions reached by the War and Navy Ministries and the Foreign Office, it appears positive that the Netherlands East Indies reply in its original form is not acceptable.

Some officials within the Government advocate the immediate recall of Mr. Yoshizawa; however, the Government desires to reach the correct decision for the settlement of the question which affects the future of the whole world and its political trend; therefore, it

GENEROUS GIFTS TO BOMBER FUND

By Sikh Policemen

Two generous donations to the Bomber Fund have been received from the Hongkong Police Force, the first from Sikh members of the Force, as follows:

Sikh Members of the Hongkong Police Force from their Sikh Temple Funds \$1,000.00
Lance Sergeant 401, Kehar Singh 1.00
P.C. B104, Sham Singh 1.00
P.C. B718, Bhagrat Singh 1.00
P.C. B800, Polo Khan 20.00
Chief Guard, Mr. Lee Ram Chi 15.50

The Sikh Members have also sent a sum of \$1,000 to the Viceroy's War Emergency Fund, New Delhi, India.

The second is the ninth monthly

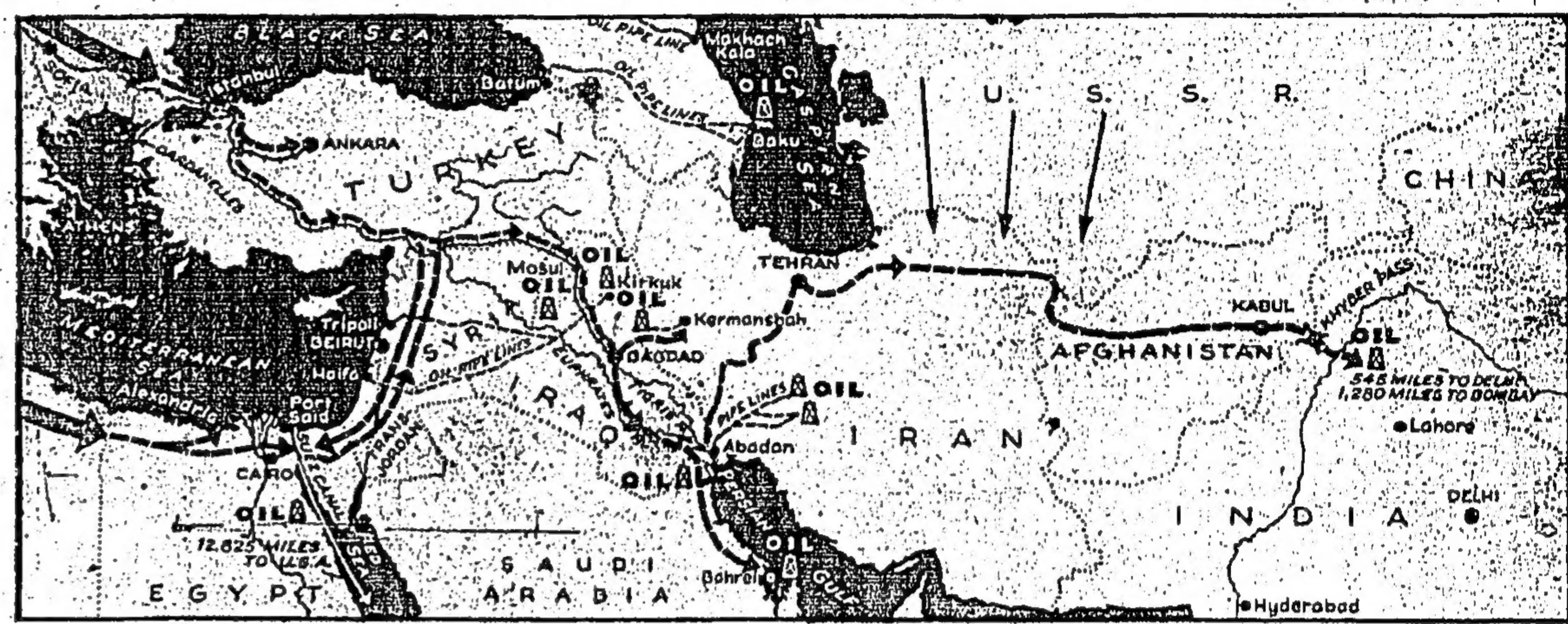
contribution from the Hongkong Police (all contingents and Clerical Staff), amounting to \$379.45

The FIRST EDITION

Hongkong Telegraph.

Nazi Plan Thwarted

This map illustrates the Nazi plan to gain control of Asia Minor and the Middle East, part of which has already been frustrated by the swift Allied action in Syria. The black arrows are intended to carry on along the dotted lines, which, as is clearly shown, would permit the Nazis to dominate many strategical points.



Eleven Survivors From Torpedoed U. S. Ship: Deliberately Sunk

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—The Maritime Commission to-day announced that the owners of the Robin Moor have been advised by the operators of the Brazilian steamer Osorio, that the Robin Moor was torpedoed on May 21, 95 miles northeast of Cape St. Roque, Brazil. Ten members of the crew and one passenger of the Robin Moor were landed at Pernambuco to-day after the Osorio had rescued them. No word has been received regarding the other 35 persons who were on board.

The Commission confirmed that "eleven survivors of the Robin Moor have disembarked at Pernambuco."

The spokesman stated that according to the owners of the Robin Moor it was "impossible for the Robin Moor to be mistaken for a belligerent ship because large United States flags were painted on both sides of the hull and at night a large searchlight played continuously upon an American flag at the stern."

It was asserted that the vessel was absolutely seaworthy and carried no contraband.

Cause Not Known

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—The President's Secretary, Mr. Stephen Early to-day stated, "We do not know yet the cause of the sinking of the steamer Robin Moor. We are trying to determine that. The position of the ship seems fairly well determined and that would put it in American waters on this side of the Atlantic."

Torpedoed Confirmed

Buenos Aires, June 10 (UP).—The Captain of the Osorio informed the "United Press" by radio to-day that the steamer Robin Moor was torpedoed.

Germans Raid Haifa

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, June 10 (UP).—The official news agency announced that German bombers raided Haifa last night.

Bomb hits were scored on the mole in the harbour and on one of the largest depots containing oil which was transferred by pipeline from the Monul fields.

The Premier thanked the British troops for their help during the raids.

Prime Minister Summarises The War Situation

The uneasy criticisms made in some parts of the press at

home and by some speakers in the country were dealt with by

the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a calm and studied

survey of the many-fronted war

yesterday.

The speech, which is reported

on Page Five, was featured by an assertion of Britain's determination to build up a colossal air force in the Middle East.

The fact that we had to transport our planes, packed in crates, via the Cape, and reassemble them in Egypt, showed our disadvantage as compared to the enemy who had permanent lines of splendidly equipped aerodromes right across Europe and had the continental arteries to keep his stock up.

Referring to Crete the Prime Minister said the reason why the island was not covered with well equipped aerodromes in the period of British occupation, before the attack, was because not enough anti-aircraft guns could be spared from other places to defend these airfields which

Singapore's Strength Revealed by C-in-C

Special to the "Telegraph"

SINGAPORE, June 10 (UP).—Vice Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, gave a broadcast talk to-night paying tribute to the British Dominions and Allied navies, naval volunteers and mercantile marine.

He said, "I am talking about the British Navy including the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, Indian, Malayan and Hongkong forces. Recently you have not seen much of the navy in Singapore—for a very good reason. Most of the Far East fleet before the war came to be required in other waters where they could be more profitably employed, but you must not think that this implied a lack of realisation of the importance of these parts. Should the war move to the Far East, you would see the White ensign again filling the horizon."

Constant Reinforcements

"In recent months you have seen the recurring arrivals of more and more reinforcements to the army and the air force, with constant streams of military equipment—reinforcements from Britain, Australia, and India, and equipment without which

TURN to Back Page, Column 3

Cyprus Not Attacked

LONDON, June 10 (Reuter).—

"Reuter" is informed authoritatively that there is no confirmation whatever of a report being circulated through enemy controlled wireless channels that Cyprus has been subjected to German and Italian air attack in the last 48 hours.

It is stated in London that there is no reason to believe that any such attacks have taken place.

OMINOUS HINT BY DARLAN

PARIS, June 10 (UP).—In his nationwide broadcast this evening, Admiral Darlan announced that the Government was preparing for a separate peace which, he hoped, would create a favourable atmosphere

in a reference to the Dalmatian

as being of 100,000 tons, in which class he also included the "Tirpitz" of England.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50
for 3 days prepaid

POSITIONS WANTED

NURSE COMPANION to European lady or one of two children. Chinese young lady seeks position. Experienced light nursing and housekeeping. English education. Write Box 500, "Hongkong Telegraph."

MOTOR CARS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Baby Austin, 1935 Model, perfect condition, 40 m.p.h., splendid appearance, excellent tyres, \$500. Licence No. 3094. Gilman Used Car Department, Kowloon. Telephone 58540.

FOR SALE

SUTTON SEEDS.—Just received fresh supply of flower-vegetable seeds, reliable, tested for strong growth. Now for sale at Grace Co., 10 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

YELLOW CHOW (Bitch) Proceeds to the Bomber Fund. Please apply Mrs. Hogg, Jockey Club Stables.

CROSS-BRED DACHSHUND, black and tan, for sale. Proceeds to Bomber Fund. Apply Mrs. Hogg, Hongkong Jockey Club Stables.

THE HONGKONG NATURALIST, Vol. X nos. 3 and 4. Price \$4 (postage extra). Now on sale at South China Morning Post Ltd.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:

South China Morning Post

China and Macao

16 cents per copy

British Empire and Foreign

25 cents per copy

The Hongkong Telegraph

China and Macao

16 cents per copy

British and Foreign

20 cents per copy

25 cents Saturday.

The

Hongkong Telegraph
Eleventh Annual
Amateur Photographic
Competition

June—September, 1941.
Two Silver Trophies Awarded
by ILFORD LTD.

For the best and second-best entries.

Three Silver Trophies Awarded
by EASTMAN KODAK CO.

First Prizes in each of the

three Sections,

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

SECTION ONE

Interior scenes. Table Top and Still Life Studies.
(Excluding portraiture, plants and flowers).

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY
2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10.

SECTION TWO

Portraiture.

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY
2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10.

SECTION THREE

Plants and Flowers.

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY
2nd \$50. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

1.—The Competition is open to all photographers.

2.—The entries awarded the Ilford Trophies for the best and second-best pictures in the Competition will be entitled to any special prizes.

3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitor residing in what he considers to be his best photographic area.

4.—The right to publish any or all of the photographs is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.

5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been taken elsewhere or in other Competitions are ineligible.

6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to any photograph.

7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or tinted pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs will not be accepted.

8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.

9.—Photographs entered in more than one Section.

10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of one of the following sizes:

11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.

12.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.

13.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.

14.—At the conclusion of the Competition entries will be returned to the competitor on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

15.—The use of aliases is strictly forbidden.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY

In accordance with Government Ordinance, The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, the 12th June, 1941. (The Birthday of His Majesty The King), Hongkong, 7th June, 1941.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders

The Sixtieth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 25th June, 1941, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1940.

The following donations were received in memory of the late Mr. W. H. Bullock:

Mr. W. H. Bullock, \$100; Mr. C. L. Lawrence, Chairman of the Board, \$100; Mr. A. J. Campbell, Treasury Representative of the American Treasury Department, \$100; Mr. J. H. Britton, Acting American Consul-General in Hongkong, \$100; Mr. Robert Ward and Mr. Frederic C. Forres, Jr., American Consul, and Mr. Walter W. Hoffmann, American Vice-Consul here, \$100.

Mr. Fox gave the principal speech.

"Mr. President, Mr. Consul and members of the American Club:

I wish to express my sincere thanks for your gracious and generous reception. May I also take advantage on this occasion to extend through you on behalf of my associates and myself, our deep appreciation of the many courtesies and attentions we have received from our many Chinese, British and American friends. We were fully aware that we were facing many difficult and complex problems but we are now confident that these problems, if tackled in the friendly and co-operative spirit which you have so generously shown toward us, will be satisfactorily resolved.

It is indeed a pleasure to set foot abroad among friends and to have the assurance that there is territory in the Far East on which Americans are always welcome. In Hongkong there is no need to stress the bonds of friendship that exist between China, the United States and England, the three great bastions of Democracy remaining in the world today. The links between England and the United States are as evident in the East as they are in the West.

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the British War Fund for the Relief of All Wounded in Memory of the late Mr. W. H. Bullock:

Mr. M. Faraday, \$2; Mr. & Mrs. J. J. W. S. AIR RAID VICTIMS

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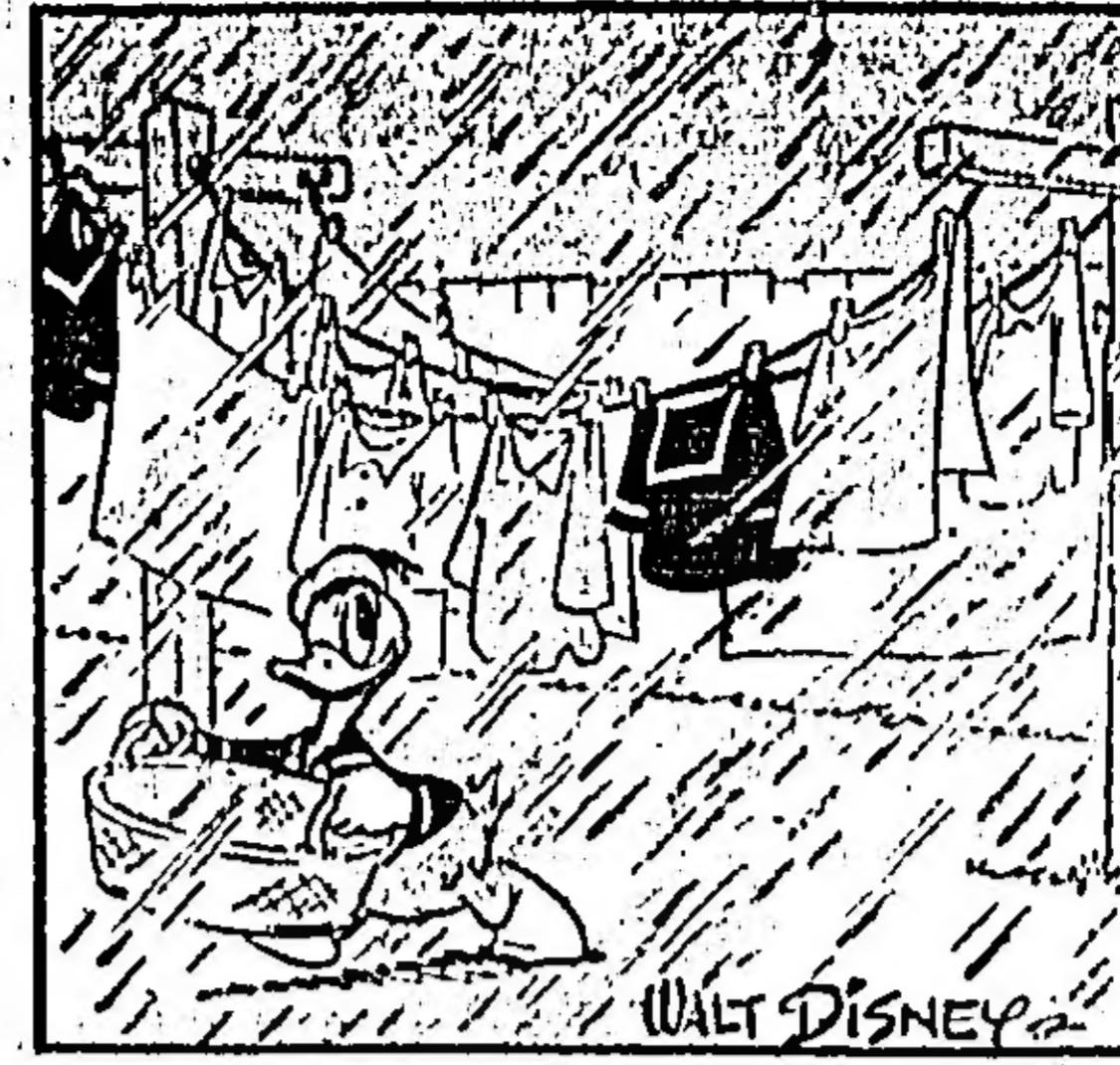
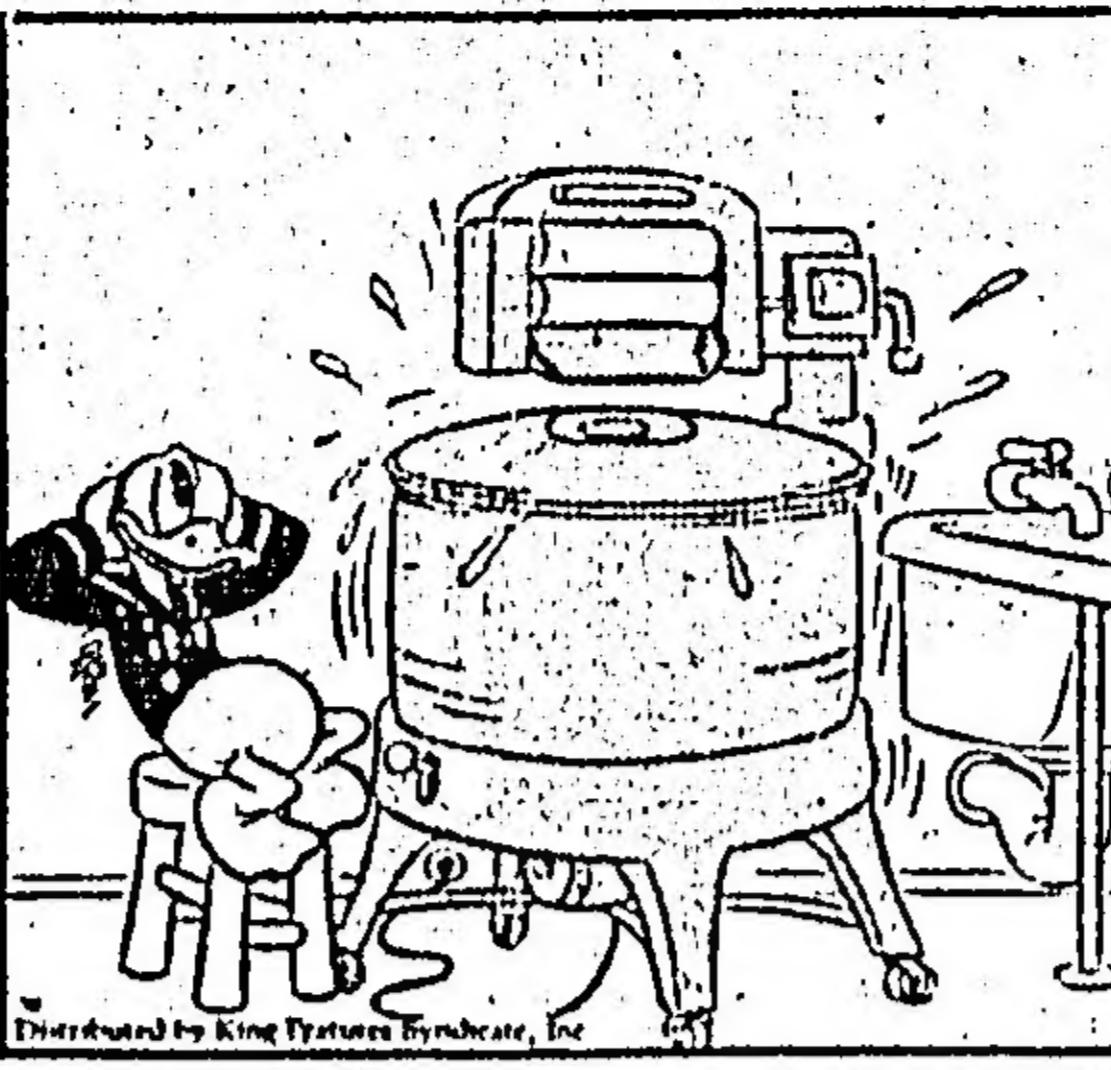
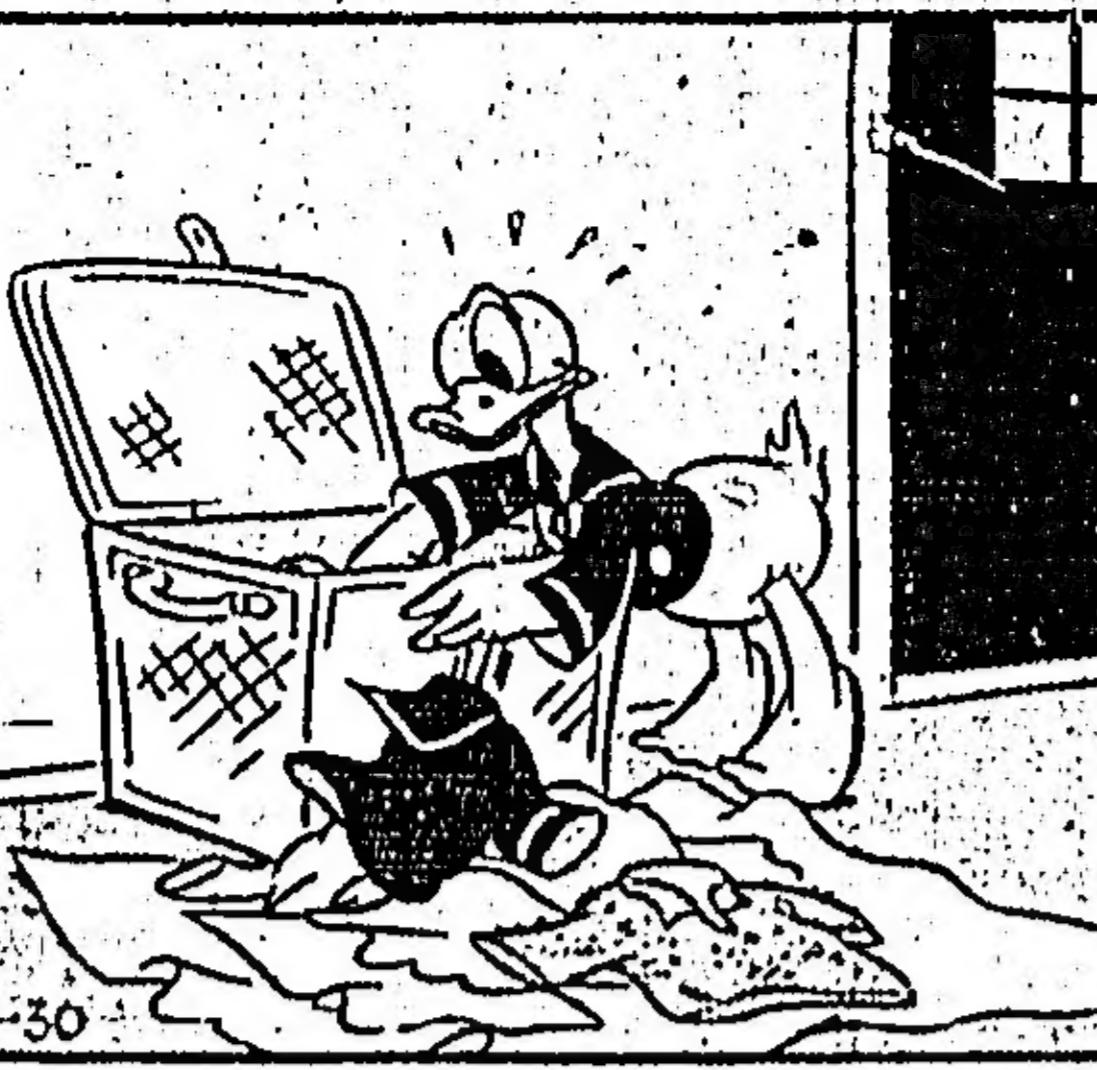
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By Walt Disney

Try
"PRIMULA"
 NORWEGIAN
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 DELICACIES

3 (2 oz.) pkts. \$1.40
 1 (2 oz.) ptk.50
 IN THE FOLLOWING FLAVOURS
 TOMATO - CELERY - CURRY - HAM -
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 YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED WITH THEIR
 PIQUANT FLAVOUR

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CONTRACT BRIDGE

How to Play
AND
How to Win

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

A Silly Holdup

It is scarcely necessary to say East won with the ace, and that a holdup play properly turned the four. Now declarer did not know what to do. His club suit concealed under appropriate circumstances was not yet established; he did not have a club device. It does not follow, however, that this type of play can stopper, nor which of them had four diamonds. As the cards actually employed willy-nilly, with the diamonds, the declarer could have salvaged his contract by putting up the diamond suit, this because West's diamond queen would be blank. But it might be fatal to win the second diamond. The successful play might be to play East for only three diamonds and the club stopper.

South dealer.
East-West vulnerable.
 ♠ A 10 9 7
 ♡ K 8 6 5
 ♢ 9 7 5
 ♣ K 10 3
 ♠ 5 4
 ♡ Q J 10 7
 ♢ 4 8
 ♣ Q 8 2
 ♠ 4 2
 ♡ A K J
 ♢ A 2
 ♣ K J 3
 ♠ A 9 8 7 5
 ♡ Q J 6
 ♢ A 10 0 4
 ♣ Q J 6
 The bidding:
 South West North East
 2 N T Pass 3 N T Pass
 Pass Pass

South's two notrump was one of those horrible bids made by a player who likes to "play all the hands." One club, of course, was the correct opening bid.

West opened the heart queen and declarer held up the ace, thus proving that his play was no better than his bidding. West could now count that the ace was the only outstanding heart, but he saw that it would be pointless to continue with hearts. Rather than besiege an impregnable position, West shifted to the diamond deuce, and from that point on declarer was in trouble.

To-morrow's Hand

South dealer.
East-West vulnerable.

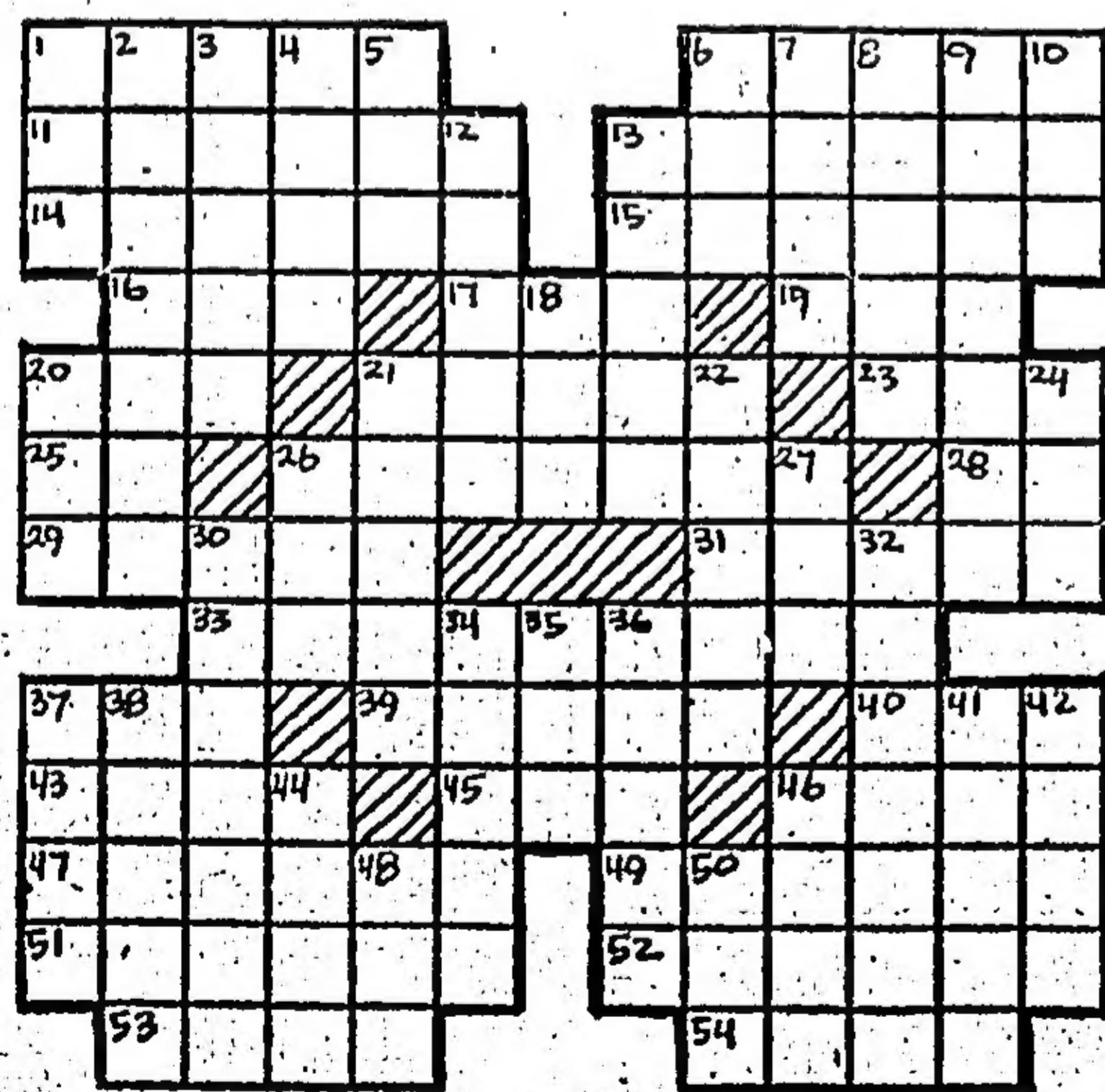
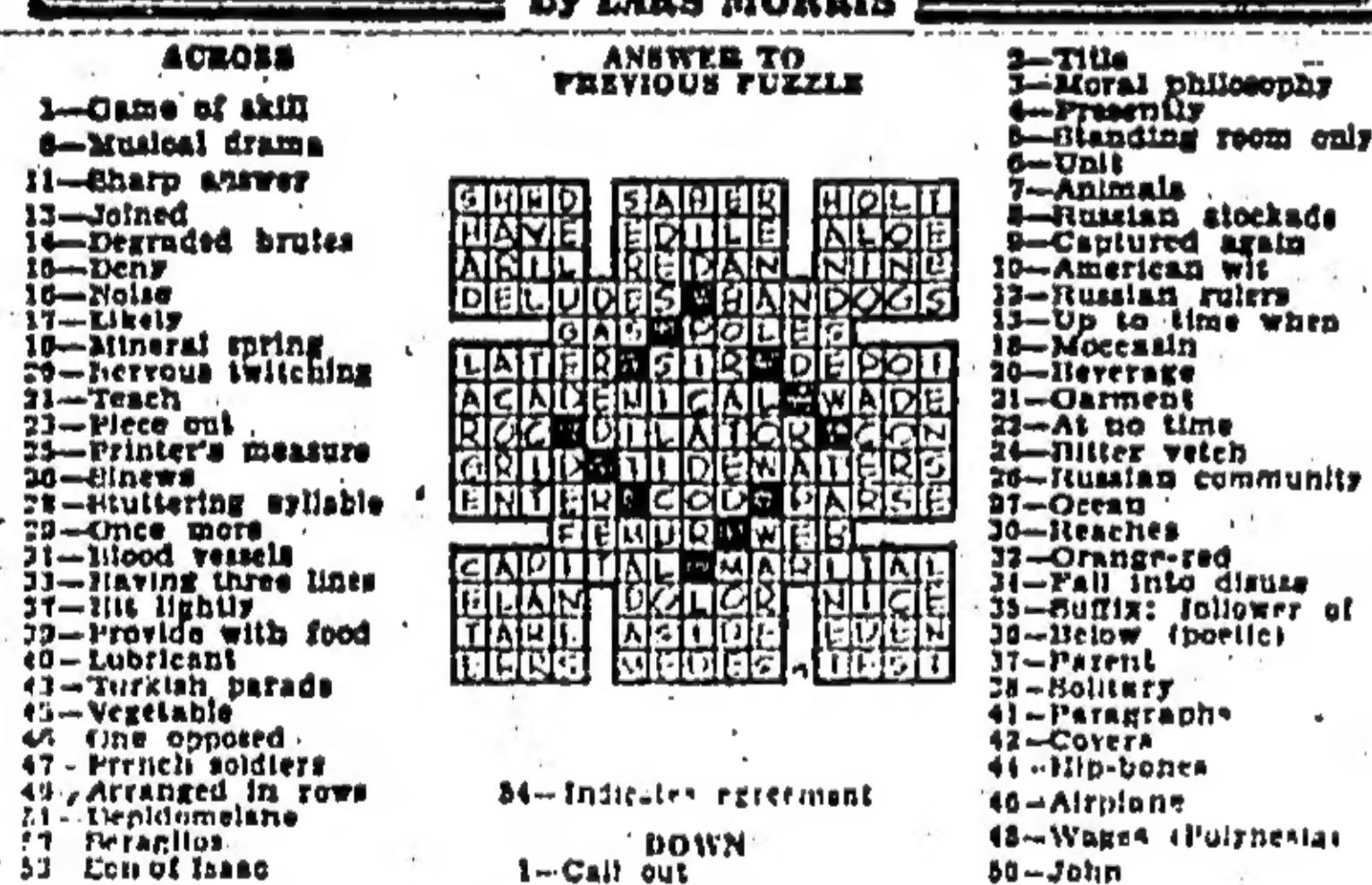
Match-point duplicate.

 ♠ 10 9 4 3
 ♡ Q J 10 4 3
 ♢ K 8 5 4
 ♣ N
 ♠ A 9 8 2
 ♡ A 8 5 2
 ♢ A 9 3
 ♣ J 6 2
 ♠ Q 7
 ♡ A 10 6 4 3
 ♢ A 9 8 5 2
 ♣ A 9 3
 ♠ K 8 5
 ♡ A 10 6 8
 ♢ A 9 8 6
 ♣ J 6 2
 ♠ Q 10 7
 ♡ Q 10 7
 ♢ Q 10 7
 ♣ Q 10 7

How should East defend against South's three spade contract?

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS



BROADCASTING FROM CHELSEA RUINS



Wynford Vaughan Thomas, with a BBC microphone at the bombed Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Old soldiers of past wars, one aged 101, were killed when the infirmary of the Royal Hospital was struck by bombs during a recent air raid on London. In this picture, an old pensioner and a nurse who helped in the rescue work are being interviewed for one of the series of programmes "Something Going on in Britain Now." The historic and beautiful home of the Chelsea Pensioners was founded by Charles II at, according to legend, the wish of Nell Gwynn, and the architect was Sir Christopher Wren.

CURE FOR THE SOUL OF A DICTATOR

IN the whole nineteen

months of war, only one newspaper in the country—and that a local one with a small circulation—has ventured to print a suggestion which appeared with great frequency during the years 1914 to 1918, and even in this one case a storm of letters from indignant readers forced it to beat a hasty retreat.

The suggestion was that we should ban German music for the duration.

Now the fact that it is no longer possible to advance this idea without arousing hoots of derision from the average man is the sign of a tremendous advance not only in musical appreciation but in general intelligence. Though it sounds like midsummer madness it does happen to be quite true that in the last war enraged patriots had their Steinways and their Bluthners carted out on to the croquet lawn, where they were hacked to pieces with axes by puzzled under-gardeners. Pianos have not been so foolishly treated since the days when their legs were adorned with drawers by Victorian ladies, in the interests of modesty.

It also happens to be true that Beethoven and Bach were hissed at at national concerts, and that many lovely German lieder, in which words and music melted together in exquisite harmony, were hopelessly mutilated by the hasty insertion of English lyrics.

We realise to-day that such behaviour is a classic example of the ancient pastime of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. But that isn't the only reason why we can now listen without interruption to a programme of German music, even when the bombs made by the composer's des-

cendants are falling outside the concert-hall.

It's because we really do want to hear the music. We hunger and thirst for it.

Music can answer every argument by showing that all arguments are futile.

It is inconceivable that men

who have been engaged in

fierce controversy could listen

to the Ninth Symphony of

Beethoven, and really under-

stand it, without finding them-

selves, when the last echoes

died away, nearer to friend-

ship and understanding.

By
Beverley
Nichols

I believe that music—real music—could cure almost anything. Even the soul of a dictator.

Not by a single raucous note can the Fuehrer mat a melody by Mozart... it floats beyond his reach, sweet and stainless, and it is the property of all men, rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, for ever.

Time and again Hitler must write under the insults that music constantly offers him, for he is, in his way, a musical man.

We are told that he likes Chopin. What, then, must the famous Revolutionary etude say to him... that flatting protest against a country's wrongs, that sweeps the keyboard with the breathless impetus of a charge of Polish cavalry? What answer can he find to the devotional music of Bach?

Mendelssohn, with all his sweetness, of course he can dismiss, for Mendelssohn was a Jew, and, therefore, capable of making only ugly noises. But Schubert—how can he

bear the sound of his own tor-

tured voice after a song of Schubert? And how, miracle of miracles, can he find such joy in the march, march, march of soldiers' boots when somewhere, round the corner, a street boy is whistling a waltz by Strauss?

Yes, indeed, music must often be agony to him. And it is a heartening sign that it is becoming an increasing joy to us. Not only to hear, but to make.

THE last time the plun-

ger turned came to my house he said: "Surprising thing, the amount of work I get nowadays. Houses I haven't been to for years—they suddenly ring up and say they'd like me to come along and give the old piano the once-over. And when I get there I always see a lot of old songs and piano pieces that must have been in the attic for years taken out and scattered all over the place. Must be the Black-out."

I like to think of all those "old songs and piano pieces" and speculate on what they are. I bet the likes of one's boorish tyrant, Stephen Heller, are among them. And the Chopin waltzes. And the Greig, in their pink bindings and—oops—some Beethoven.

And of the songs, well, it depends on your period and your taste. If you're not very young you'll be sure to have a copy of "Drake's Drum" and "The Floral Dance" and "Astarte" and all those old favourites which I call the "O' Mine" series—"Friend o' Mine," "Mother o' Mine," "Slipmates o' Mine" and all the rest of the "O' Mine" family.

If you're younger and more ambitious there'll be many lovely songs of Ravel and Debussy to learn, and not merely to hum through. And if you're really quite old, there'll be bound volumes that contain hosts of memories—"Oh, Promise Me!" and "The Willow" and "Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes," songs that ring up the curtains on twilit drawing-rooms in a tranquil world, with ladies and gentlemen, sitting round in formal circles, listening to the family contralto who has "such expression."

A song was a song in those days—if you know what I mean—and once again a song is a song to-day. But it isn't only because of the black-out. It's because we feel that we have something to sing about.

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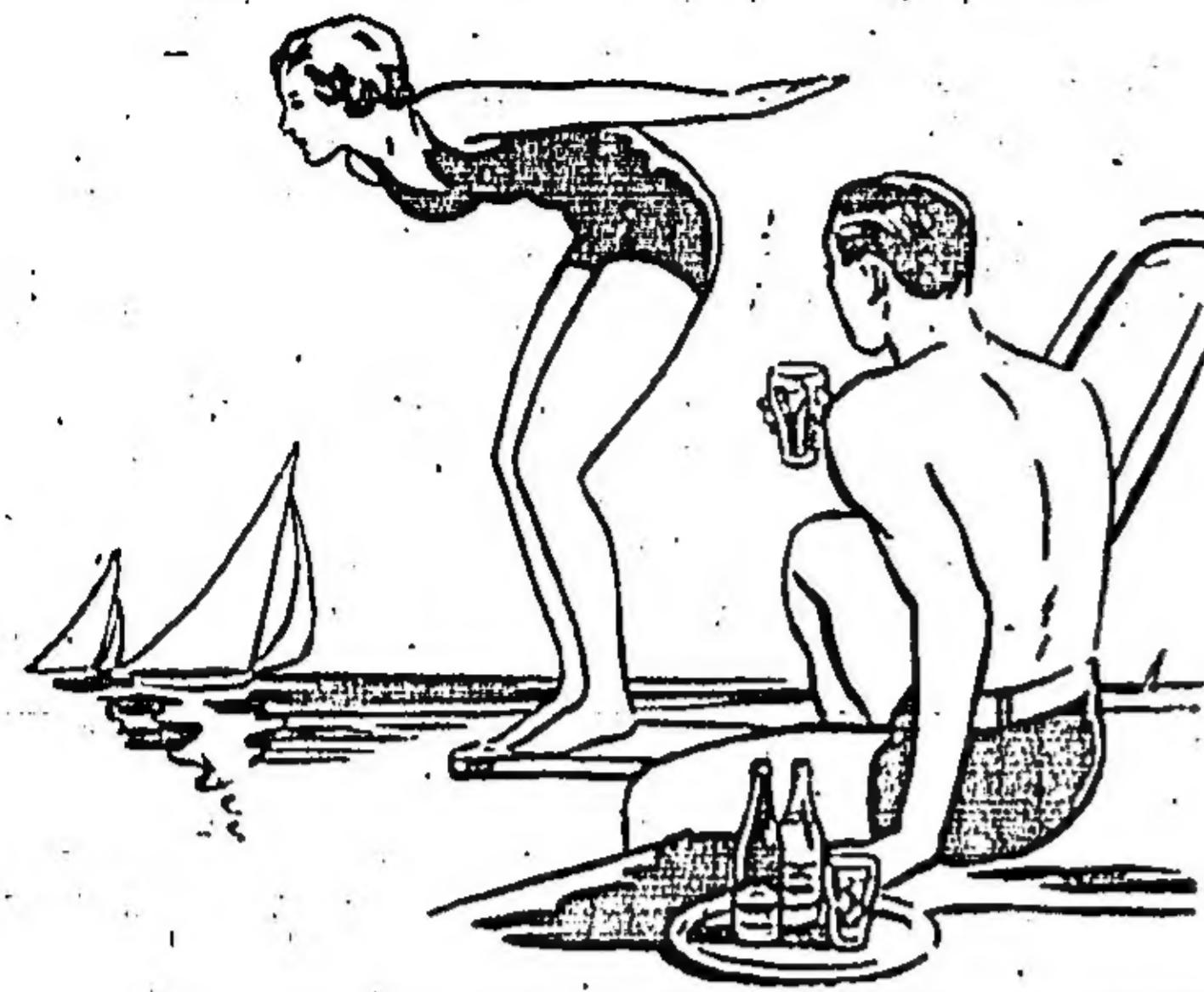
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The
Hongkong Telegraph.

Wednesday, June 11, 1941.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26015

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REPATRIATION

GOVERNMENT is still making efforts to reduce the Colony's dangerously excess population, although the difficulties are so numerous as to render the task apparently hopeless. Political conditions in the neighbouring countries are such that ridding Hongkong of its unemployed and unemployable "guests" is no longer a question merely of "sending them away." The truth is, there is nowhere they can be sent.

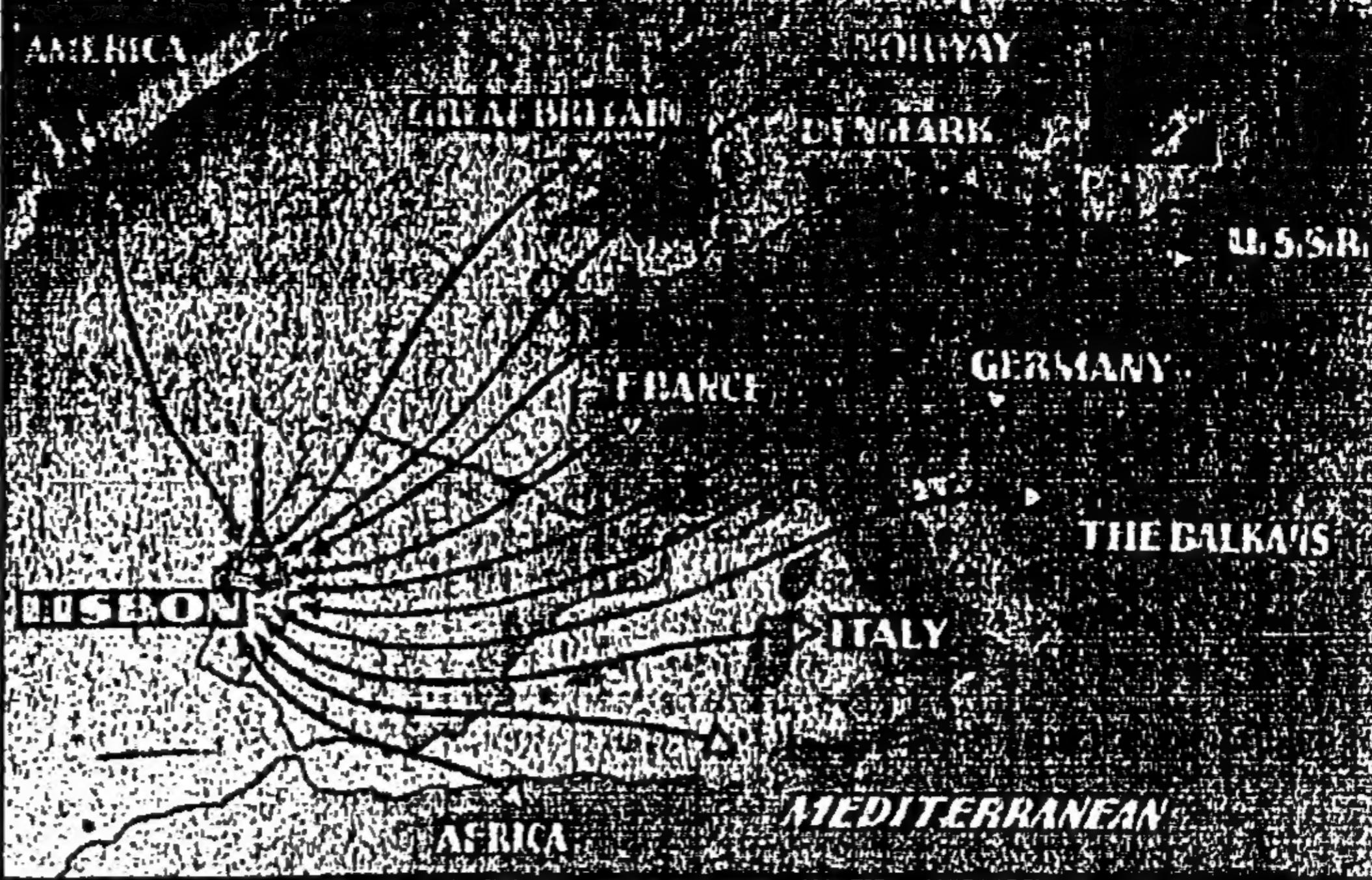
Hongkong's population congestion presents a variety of problems; so many thousands are a virtual charge on the Colony, and in consequence are drastically affecting its economic equilibrium; overcrowding, serious enough before the China hostilities, and trebly so now, contributes towards the creation and spread of disease, thereby gravely imperilling the health of the community; from a defence point of view these indigents present potential handicaps to successful operations, whether military or economic. Nothing, in fact, is more calculated to hinder the successful defence of the Colony in the event of a crisis than this vast army of dependents.

Government has revealed more than once that it is ceaselessly striving to find the solution to the problem. The latest move, and one which at face value appears to hold out brightest prospects of reasonable results, is the creation of a camp at Green Island in Macao waters, from where persons wishing to return to their ancestral homes, can be repatriated. That the scheme could ever reach the stage of practicability is due essentially to the hearty co-operation of the Macao authorities. The camp is to be capable of holding 2,000 people, the eventual aim being, of course, a constant stream of people returning to their homes from Hongkong via the camp.

The Hongkong Government is meeting the cost of constructing the camp and its management is entrusted to the Red Swastika Society. Free passage will be offered from Hongkong and the New Territories, and returning evacuees who need assistance will be provided with travelling expenses both from Hongkong to Macao, and thence to their homes, by the Hongkong Government.

Every encouragement, both official and unofficial should be

given to this scheme. If, as it seems the authorities desire, it is to be a voluntary exodus, coxing will be necessary; this can best be provided by Chinese community leaders, the Chinese press, and enterprising forms of propaganda. Experience has shown that the Chinese evacuees are loth to leave what to them is the attractive haven of Hongkong; but the needs of the Colony are vital and urgent; therefore nothing should be left undone which will assist in making the Green Island scheme a complete success.



S B O N

LISBON, Portugal's capital, to-day finds itself through the fortunes of war the one remaining lung through which half a dozen countries of Europe can still breathe. The News Chronicle's Special Correspondent there, DAVID SCOTT, tells the story of present-day life in this suddenly all-important city, and of the vital political background to the scene.

**STRANGEST CAPITAL
IN THE WORLD**

burst the tenuous boundaries that confine him now. But her life and that of her Empire depend on her sea communications, and to keep these open she must needs rely on the forces of the other side. Yet these same forces, in their struggle for victory, cannot avoid grievous damage to the Portuguese economy.

Behind this facade of apparent carelessness the serious business of the Portuguese State is conducted silently, governed always by that striving to preserve neutrality which seems almost more difficult than the straightforward arts of war.

Lending an almost monastic life between his bachelor household and his office in the white Parliament building on the hill, taking counsel only with a chosen few and hardly known, except by name, to his own countrymen, a solitary man with the mind and heart of a theological student, rather than a politician schemes and strives, day in, day out, for the double purpose of keeping his country solvent and keeping it out of war.

With most of the Continent of Europe under German domination, Portugal to-day forms not only one of the last refuges of peace but Europe's stepping-stone to America, her only remaining open channel for the receipt of supplies from the New World, and one of the few connecting links left between European countries which, though not themselves at war, are surrounded or menaced by warring States.

At one stroke what was a quiet backwater in Europe finds itself turned into a main line of communications. Lisbon (once described as the key to the Mediterranean, thought it lies on the Atlantic coast) has become the trade capital of free Western Europe. Its population has been greatly increased by refugees, extra officials, business men and less desirable visitors from every country which now looks to Portugal for an outlet to the world beyond.

PORTUGAL is the one remaining lung through which half a dozen countries breathe. Without the flow of supplies through Lisbon and Oporto they would be stifled with the Axis Powers by the slowly growing pressure of the British blockade.

This new-found importance and activity give Lisbon and other centres of commerce in this country an air of busy prosperity very pleasant after the war-time atmosphere of most other European towns.

In Lisbon life is gayer, more abundant, keyed up to a faster pace than it ever knew in peacetime. The newcomer finds a community at peace and, at first sight at any rate, enjoying plenty too. Peace and plenty are not quite a true description of Portuguese conditions, for the country as a whole is still poor and life for the peasants and low-paid workers is still hard.

But at least they do not live in the shadow of death like many of their fellow-men, and a real wave of prosperity has descended on a good part of the community. Hotels are always crowded now, and charge accordingly; restaurants, show places generally and all who supply the needs of foreigners have not done so well for years; the needs of foreigners have not done so well for years.

A new cosmopolitan life, not bent on gaiety as in the pleasure centres of pre-war Europe, but producing a sort of brilliancy by its movement and variety nono

The British blockade hits Portuguese importers, manufacturers and shippers hard. We may be sure enough that our battle, which is the battle of all free men against aggressions; but it is less easy to preach that doctrine in a country whose leaders have thrown parliamentary democracy on the scrapheap.

Whatever may be the rival claims of democracy through the ballot-box and constitutional dictatorship as ideals of government, Portugal finds herself bound by her geographical position and her military weakness to tread the narrow path that lies between.

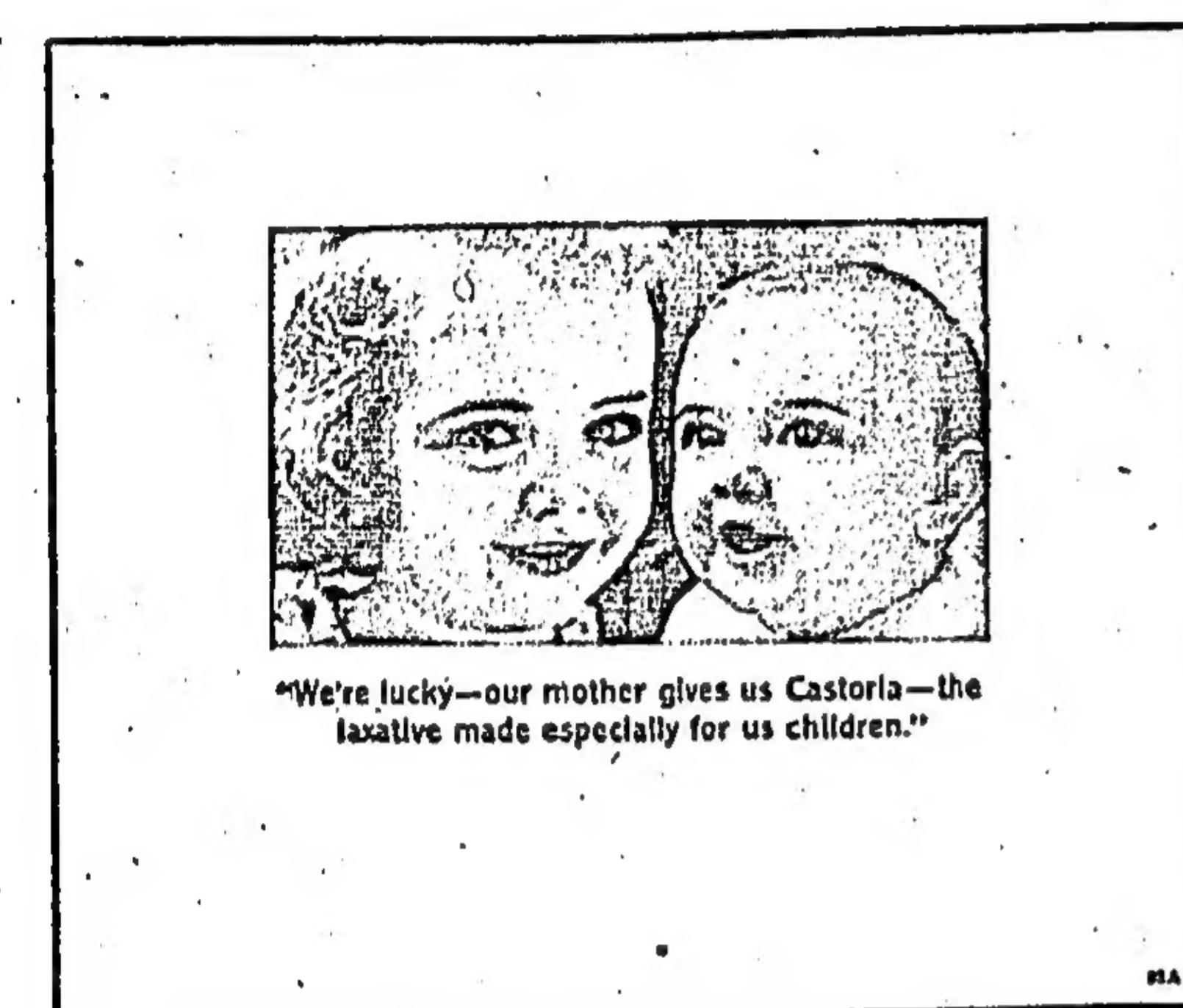
AT the moment she seems to be balanced fairly securely on her neutral tight-rope, with the contending influences of the Axis and the English-speaking nations equally matched on either side. Neither belligerent is yet ready to upset this balance with a clear prospect of success; a move by either would bring the other into the field. Meanwhile, such influence as Portugal can exercise in this war of empires is used to prevent conflict from spreading westwards.

A time may come when that influence and the unique position of this country may have their value as mediating agencies. Until then the Portuguese can only hope to live in peace, even though they live dangerously. They have at least the satisfaction of playing a new and useful part in the life of a distracted Europe and playing it with good humour and good gates, ready at any moment to will.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichy



"I ain't getting nowhere, Chief—the only secret I can get out of him is a plan he has to outmanoeuvre his wife!"



"We're lucky—our mother gives us Castoria—the laxative made especially for us children."

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Many mothers with the best of loving intentions force on their children the same laxative they themselves use. They are not aware that forcing a child to take a medicine can upset his whole nervous system. And that harsh "adult" laxatives, even in small doses, can be much too irritating for a child's tender system. A child needs a special laxative—one he will take willingly and that's safe and mild.

The SAFE laxative
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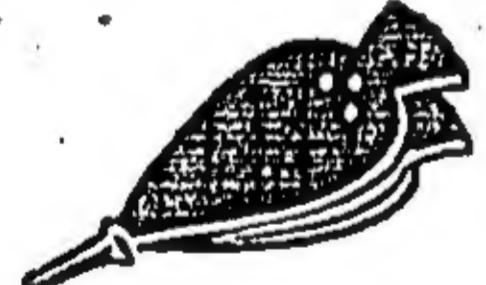
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MR. CHURCHILL EXPLAINS CRETE WITHDRAWAL

BRITAIN BUILDING HUGE AIR FORCE IN RESOLVE TO HOLD MIDDLE EAST

LONDON, June 10 (Reuters).—Mr. Winston Churchill began his reply to the debate in the House of Commons in an easy confident tone. The Prime Minister declared that nobody could possibly complain of the tone, temper and matter of the debate.

The kind of criticism we had to-day—some was very searching—was the kind that the Government not only accepted but welcomed. However, the way in which the debate came about was calculated to give a feeling of challenge to the security of the administration.

From the viewpoint of advantage to the country, that raised serious considerations. There were all kinds of paragraphs and reports in the newspapers that there was grave uneasiness and demanding a "full accounting."

Therefore, one was bound to take a serious view because of the interests confided to our care. It would be a mistake if the House got into the habit of calling for explanations on varying episodes in this dangerous and widespread struggle and asked for an account to be given when any action was lost or any part of the front was beaten in.

In the first place, no full explanation could possibly be given without revealing valuable information to the enemy, not only about a particular operation which was ended but about the general position and also on the processes of thought which were followed by our war direction and High Command.

There was always a danger that a Minister might, in seeking to vindicate the course we had pursued, inadvertently say something which might supply the enemy with some essential and perhaps seemingly innocent-looking fact about which the enemy was in doubt and thus enable the enemy to construct a comprehensive and accurate picture of the way in which we were looking at things.

Dictators' Advantage

Dictator Governments were not under any similar pressure to explain or excuse any ill success that might befall them.

"Unlike these pretentious, formidable potentates, I am only a servant of the Crown with considerable responsibility upon me," continued Mr. Churchill. "The House would not wish any servant whom they have entrusted with such duties to be at a disadvantage to our antagonists."

"I have not heard that Hitler had to attend the Reichstag and tell them why he sent the Bismarck on her disastrous cruise when, by waiting a few weeks and choosing his opportunity when perhaps our capital ships were dispersed on convoy duty, she might have gone out, accompanied by the Tirpitz, another 45,000-ton ship, and offered us battle."

"Neither have I heard any convincing statement by Mussolini why a greater part of his African Empire has been conquered and over 200,000 of his soldiers are prisoners in our hands."

"I should feel under a needless disadvantage if I were obliged in a public debate to give an account of our operations irrespective of whether the time was suitable or not. It would, for instance, have been a nuisance if Parliament had demanded a debate on the loss of the Hood before we had been in a position to explain the measures we had taken to secure the destruction of the Bismarck."

Choosing The Occasion

"I always take very great pains to serve the House and always to associate the House with events, and it would be better if I were permitted, on behalf of the Government, to choose the occasion for making a statement about the war, which I am most anxious to do (Cheers)."

"Another general reason why I should have deprecated a debate on the fighting in Crete is that it is only one part of a very important, complicated campaign which is being fought in the Middle East and can only be reviewed as one part."

Factor of Time

"To select one particular sector of our widely extended front for debate is a particularly lop-sided and misleading method of examining the conduct of the war. The vast scene can only be surveyed as a whole and ought not to be debated piecemeal, especially at a time when the operations, which are all related to one another, are wholly incomplete."

Intervention

Here Mr. Hore-Belisha interposed to point out that in Belgium we lost the finest lot of equipment that ever left British shores. He asked the Prime Minister to recall that up till very recently before the war, the Parliament and country were opposed to the creation of a Continental Army, which nevertheless he tried to create.

Theatres of War

"Before any rational judgment could be formed on the disposition of our air force and the consequent failure to supply adequate air force to Crete, it would be necessary, in the case of anti-aircraft guns, to know not only what are our whole resources, but also what is the situation in these theatres which are all intimately inter-related."

"It is no use trying to judge these matters without full knowledge. Full knowledge cannot be made public."

"I come to the next stage of my argument. I have shown the foundations upon which we started, and I now go a step forward."

Balkan War

"In March we decided to go to the aid of Greece in accordance with our Treaty obligations. This, of course, exposed us to the danger of being attacked in the western desert, and also to defeat by overwhelming numbers in Greece unless Yugoslavia played her part or unless the Greek army could be extricated to hold some narrower line."

Not Throwing Blame

The Labour Member, Mr. Granville, interposed: "No reprimand."

"Mr. Churchill continued: "Extremely violent and hostile speeches have been spread about, doing much harm and about which I have received information from different countries and capitals, showing the uncertainty and disturbance which is caused thereby."

"The output of anti-aircraft guns is at last rapidly expanding, but the fact remains that our outlays are in-

"Again we must consider whether our airfields at home and our air factories or ports and cities which are under heavy, dangerous attacks should have been further denied or stinted of guns in the last six months; for the sake of the war in the Middle East beyond what we have done."

"Further, everything we send to the Middle East is out of action the best part of three months as it has to go round the Cape."

Great Risks Run

Mr. Churchill continued: "We have run very great risks and have faced very serious mauvilles in this island in order to sustain the war in the Mediterranean, and nobody can be judge of whether we should have run more risks or exposed ourselves to heavier punishment at home for the sake of fortifying and multiplying the Cretan airfields without having a full and intimate knowledge of all our resources and making a complete survey of the various claims upon them."

"We did, however, from the moment the Greek Government invited us into Crete, take steps to defend the anchorage of Suda Bay as an important naval base to develop the aerodrome nearby and provide base and drone with the largest quantity of high and low ceiling guns which we thought fit to divert from other strategic points in the Mediterranean."

Too Many Near Bases

"We provided, in fact, a deterrent to enemy attack sufficiently to require a major effort on his part. But there are many islands and strategic points in the seas, and to attempt to be safe everywhere is to make sure of being strong nowhere. Therefore, if the House were able to go in detail into these matters, they might feel that a reasonable and right disposition of our forces was made, but without going into facts and figures, which nobody would wish me to do, it is quite impossible for the House or even for the newspapers to arrive at a justly-proportioned and level judgment on this affair."

A.A. Guns

"But a man must be a perfect fool who thinks that we have large quantities of A.A. guns and aircraft lying about unused at the present time. As far as A.A. guns are concerned, large and expanding as is our present production, every single gun is in action at some necessary point or other, and all future production for many months ahead is eagerly competed for by rival claimants with very often massive cases behind each one."

"In March, 1937, I mentioned to the House that the Germans had already 1,500 mobile A.A. guns which could be formed into batteries in addition to the whole of their static artillery of anti-aircraft defence. Since then, they have been making them at a great rate and they have only conquered more than all they want from the many countries they have overthrown. So our position is very different indeed from theirs."

Hore-Belisha's Remarks

"To-day, Mr. Hore-Belisha made a very cogent, moderate, well-informed and thoughtful contribution to the debate, but he used a very different mood and tone in the speech which he recently delivered in the country. That makes it necessary for me to say that the state in which our army was left when Mr. Hore-Belisha had ended his tenure of the War Office during the greater part of which he was also responsible for production and supply, was lamentable. We were short of every essential supply, but most particularly of special classes of modern weapons, anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns and tanks themselves, which have proved a vital necessity of modern war and which he is now prepared to suggest we are so plumb and out-dated as not be able to comprehend."

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Influence of Weather

"Moreover as the season was advancing, many more airfields became available to him as the weather improved and dried them up. It was evident, therefore, that an attack on Crete, if it were made, would be primarily an air-borne attack for which again a vastly superior hostile air force would be available.

"The question arose whether we should try to defend Crete or yield it without a fight. Nobody who bears responsibility for the decision to defend Crete was ignorant of the fact that conditions permitted only the most meager British air support to be provided for our troops in the island or the Fleet operating round the island. It was not a fact that depended upon the military and other authorities after the decision had been taken. It was the foundation of a difficult and harsh choice whether Crete should be defended without effective air support or whether the Germans should be permitted to occupy it without opposition."

that, in spite of lack of air support, we had a good chance of winning the war.

"Nobody had any illusions about the scale of the enemy air-borne attack. We knew that it would be gigantic and intense. Reconnaissance over Greek aerodromes showed the enormous mass of aircraft which were gathering there—many hundreds—and it turned out that the enemy was prepared to pay an almost unlimited price for this conquest and his resources, which concentrated upon any particular point, often be overwhelming at that point."

Unofficial Broadcasts

Referring to statements which had been ascribed to a spokesman of the War Office and Air Ministry, the Prime Minister declared that the officers who give these broadcasts are not acquainted with the control of affairs and with what is decided or thought or felt in the Chiefs of Staff Committee or the Defence Committee. "I would very much have liked to stop them and in some cases I have reduced them in number."

But suppose you cannot have it?

The questions to be settled are not always between what is good and bad. Very often, it is a choice between two very terrible alternatives. If you cannot have this essential and desirable air support, must you yield important key points, one after another?

"Others have told me: 'You should defend no place that you cannot be sure that you can hold.' Then one must ask: 'Can one ever be sure how a battle will develop before it is even fought?'

"If the principle of not defending any place you cannot be sure of holding were adopted, would not the enemy be able to make an unlimited number of valuable conquests without any fighting at all? Where would you make a stand and engage them with resolution?

Making Nazis Pay

"The further question arises: 'What would happen if you allowed the enemy to advance and over-run, precious and valuable strategic points? Suppose we had never gone to Greece or attempted to defend Crete. Where would the Germans be now?'

"Suppose we simply resign territory and strategic islands without a fight. Might they not at this early stage of the campaign in 1941 already be masters of Syria and Iraq and preparing themselves for an advance into Persia?

"The Germans in this war have gained many victories. They have easily over-run great countries and beaten down strong Powers with little resistance. It is not only a question of time gained by fighting strongly, even at a disadvantage, for important points, but there is also the extremely important principle of stubborn resistance to the will of the enemy.

"Co-operation between the services is carried to a very high pitch. The Chief Air Officer lives in the same house in Cairo as the Commander-in-Chief. The Naval Commander-in-Chief has to be at sea very often. He has to be at Alexandria, but the very closest association exists between these two branches.

Full Co-ordination

"The idea that any one of these problems would be studied by any one of these Commanders without the closest association with the other two is quite illusory.

Here someone queried: "Who has the final say?"

Mr. Churchill declared: "It isn't so much a final say. No disagreement that I know has arisen."

"Obviously the Army is the main factor in the business, and the Fleet in preserving the security of the Army on the seas, and preserving command of the seas, and the Air Force is assisting the Army and Fleet in all their functions.

"But in the event of any differences, they can be settled in a few hours by reference here. These Commanders have to settle it among themselves, though we share full responsibility for whatever is done."

"Apart from the effort we have made in Greece, which was very costly in aircraft, the situation in Iraq and Palestine, and potentially in the Abyssinian story, have all made very heavy demands upon our aircraft, and the situation in the Western Desert had also to be considered with the radius of dive-bombers and interceptors."

Takes Full Responsibility

"I take the fullest personal responsibility for that decision, but the Chiefs of Staff, the Defence Committee, and General Wavell all not only thought that Crete ought to be defended in the circumstances which were fully before them but

carried out as ordered.

Flying Squad

Training Course—Part I—Those detailed will attend Murray Parade Ground for instruction in Part I of Training Course on Wednesday, June 11, at 17.15 hours sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Emergency Unit Reserve

Strength—Constable R172 Choi Chiew-seng has been permitted to resign from the Chinese Company, as from June 4, 1941.

Constable R172 Lau Kok-nin has been struck off the strength of the Chinese Company, as from June 3, 1941.

Constable D310 R. Philips has returned from leave and resumes duty as O. I. C. "B" Company as from date.

Training Course—Part I—Those detailed will attend Murray Parade Ground for instruction in Part I of Training Course on Wednesday, June 11, at 17.15 hours sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Draughts & Letters of Credit

Training Course—Part I—Those detailed will attend Murray Parade Ground for instruction in Part I of Training Course on Wednesday, June 11, at 17.15 hours sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Storage

Training Course—Part I—Those detailed will attend Murray Parade Ground for instruction in Part I of Training Course on Wednesday, June 11, at 17.15 hours sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Reservations

Training Course—Part I—Those detailed will attend Murray Parade Ground for instruction in Part I of Training Course on Wednesday, June 11, at 17.15 hours sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Information

Training Course—Part I—Those detailed will attend Murray Parade Ground for instruction in Part I of Training Course on Wednesday, June 11, at 17.15 hours sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Shipments

Training Course—Part I—Those detailed will attend Murray Parade Ground for instruction in Part I of Training Course on Wednesday, June 11, at 17.15 hours sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Baggage Transfers

Training Course—Part I—Those detailed will attend Murray Parade Ground for instruction in Part I of Training Course on Wednesday, June 11, at 17.15 hours sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.

Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

SUMMER HEADWEAR

PANAMA HATS

Cool and comfortable

from \$29.50

PITH SUN HATS

in White, Khaki, Fawn

from \$12.50

Around The Courses

Craig Wood Achieves Ambition Of Years

Two Major U.S. Titles Gained In Two Months

He Learned To Fade!

(By "Birdie")

AFTER ALMOST TEN YEARS of striving for one of the four top prizes in the pro. golfer's bag—the U.S. and British Opens, the U.S.P.G.A. and Masters Tournaments—in which period he was twice beaten in replays and once on the 38th hole, Craig Wood has won not one but two of the titles in as many months!

In April he won the Augusta Masters Tournament, and on Sunday he took first place in the U.S. Open.

His scores in the Open were 73, 71, 70—284, but a peculiar omission in the scores for the first 36 holes was his total of 144. Clayton Heathner and Dempsey Shute both had 144 and were listed at the top, but there was no mention of Craig Wood!

Shute was second in the Open with 207, and it was pleasant revenge for Wood that Shute had finished early and was being lauded champion in the Clubhouse when he came through strongly over the last 18 and snatched the title away, for in 1933 these two shared first place in the British Open, and Shute won the replay.

Then in 1939, the American Open slipped from his grasp when he tied with Byron Nelson, and Nelson's name was inscribed on the roll of champions after the replay.

Peculiarly, he took revenge on this latter player in the Masters Tournament this year, winning by three strokes over the last nine holes!

THIS latter victory for Wood had, perhaps, the finer flavour, for with it he laid out the bogey of almost ten years. Like the bridesmaid who was ever a bridesmaid and never the bride, he had been hovering around the top for many years.

Other than the two instances just mentioned, he lost the P.G.A. title to Paul Runyan in 1934 on the 38th hole, and in this year and the next (1935) had been very close to the Masters title.

Thus, Wood, who is near his 40th birthday, has reached the peak that most other golfers attain ten years sooner. He was conceding that difference in age to players like Nelson and Ben Hogan, but those years, said Wood, had been spent in learning the shots that enabled him to become the master of the Masters.

"When I first started golf," he stated, "I was a natural hooker, and to overcome that I had to learn jades."

That isn't humorous touch. It may seem incredible that anyone should have to learn to slice (which is what a fade is), it is the control of that shot that requires skill.

ACTUALLY, I wonder how many of us have any idea of the fitness that goes to a professional's make-up? I have only a faint idea but can imagine more.

There is this control of the hook and slice, and of distance. The other day I read an article by Henry Cotton on a match he played with Alfred Padgham. In this, he wrote of a particular occasion when he was in doubt whether to play a low No. 2 or a high No. 3. He did the first which was not satisfactory, while Padgham played the second which was perfect for that occasion.

Then there was that celebrated occasion when Jim Ferrier drove off with his putter into a gale headwind on a short hole where others had failed, even with woods!

This knowledge can only be but a small part of what the professional requires. He has to put it into execution, and with this in mind it may be easier to appreciate why the pro. spends more time on the practice tee than on the course.

THAT is quite a different version of what constitutes a good golfer to that from one of the fair sex at Deep Water Bay recently. After making a shot she was gently chided for not keeping her head down and watching the ball.

"Oh, anyone can hit the ball if you look at it," she replied. "It is a good golfer that can do it without!"

Billiards Exhibition For B.W.O.F.

The Council of the British War Organisation Fund wish to acquaint the public with the news that the Club de Recreio have kindly organised a Billiards Exhibition which will take place on June 21 at 9.30 p.m., the proceeds of which will be donated to the Fund.

The programme comprises a match between the former Colony Champion and a Chinese player. There will also be an exhibition of Snooker and of Trick Shots.

It is hoped that the public will avail themselves of this unique opportunity of passing a pleasant and interesting evening, at the same time helping to make the exhibition a valuable peculiarity success for the British War Organisation Fund.

Inter-Hong Gala At "Y" To-night

FIRST INTER-HONG swimming gala will be held at the Y.M.C.A. pool this evening at 8.30 p.m. Proceeds are for the Bomber Fund, and a good attendance is expected. Tickets have been sold on an auction basis, and a sum far above the advertised cost has been realised already in two of the Hongas.

Teams and events will be:

100 YARDS MIXED RELAY

Hongkong Bank—S. F. Hyde (free), D. G. Day (back), M. F. L. Haynes (breast) and F. M. Thompson (free). B. and S.—V. G. H. Upton, J. A. Stewart, H. G. Castleton and A. C. Hutchinson.

Jardines—E. A. Roberts, E. A. Gaubert, D. Booker and D. G. Parsons. Hillman—D. L. Newbigging (Jardines), W. R. Smith (Electric), C. Logan (K. Docks) and Hutchinson (G. S. Salter (Dowdells)).

Teens and events will be:

50 YARDS FREE-STYLE

F. M. Thompson (Bank), J. A. Stewart (B. and S.), D. G. Booker (Jardines), G. Saunders (Electric), M. Hutchinson (K. Docks) and L. A. Benn (Dowdells).

DIVING, TWO OPTIONAL

D. G. Day (Hongkong Bank), J. A. Stewart (B. and S.), N. D. Booker (Jardines), G. Saunders (Electric), M. Hutchinson (K. Docks) and P. B. Wilson (Dowdells).

100 YARDS MIXED RELAY

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Electric—D. Hutchinson, Miss Crawford, Miss G. F. Corneek, E. A. Gaubert and G. P. F. Corneek. K. Docks—L.arkus, M. Diefrich, V. Ramsey and D. L. Newbigging. Dowdells—P. B. Wilson, Miss D. Dowdell, Mrs. G. Coddard and L. A. Benn.

150 YARDS FREE-STYLE

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50 YARDS

NANCY



NAZIS ATTACK IRELAND—This picture, of air raid damage in Northern Ireland, recalls the recent Nazi raid on Dublin, capital of Eire. Here is a scene in Belfast, showing a car overturned in a crater in front of a demolished house. More than 500 persons were killed during this raid.

Martha Gellhorn Whisks Through Manila To Answer The Telephone

After being gone for almost three months, Martha Gellhorn stepped off a Dutch plane at Manila a fortnight ago, having gathered enough material in less than 90 days to write six comprehensive articles for "Collier's Magazine"—four on China, one on Singapore and one on the Netherlands East Indies.

The return visit of this noted reporter, wife of the novelist, Ernest Hemingway, is an example of the magic wrought by modern air transportation in making next-door neighbours of once faraway countries and attracting noted writers to the Far East, writes Bessie Hackett in the "Manila Bulletin." In less than twelve weeks Miss Gellhorn has visited Hongkong, the Kwangtung front, Chungking, Lashio, Kunming, Rangoon, Singapore, and Batavia.

There's a change in the writers who come this way, too. They really mean business and are here to work. In days when transportation was slow and competition not very keen, they came and were feted and loved it.

To-day the famed writers who stop off in Manila for a day or two to dodge social engagements—the call to typewriter keys is far more important and exacting than the call to pink teas and dinners, where they're asked the same questions over and over by people trying to impress the visitor as much as the visitor has impressed them, who seek to bask in reflected glory.

Tracking Ernie

Miss Gellhorn was an outstanding example of the busy modern writer as she attempted to read through a stack of accumulated mail, track down husband, and answer phone calls from chronic time-wasters—all in the midst of being interviewed.

"What would you like to know?" she began helpfully as she settled herself to devote five minutes of uninterrupted time to the interviewer. "Excuse me a moment," she apologized as the telephone rang. "That's terribly sweet of you," she spoke into the instrument, apparently in answer to an offer of placing a call at her disposal. "But I really won't need it. I plan to spend the whole day in my room writing, to-night and to-morrow night also. I simply must get this story off."

"War in Singapore?" she turned to the interviewer. She refused to prophesy. "Anybody's guess is as good as mine. But whatever happens, Singapore is very prepared, very confident, and the spirit of the people is very wonderful."

Gives Her Age

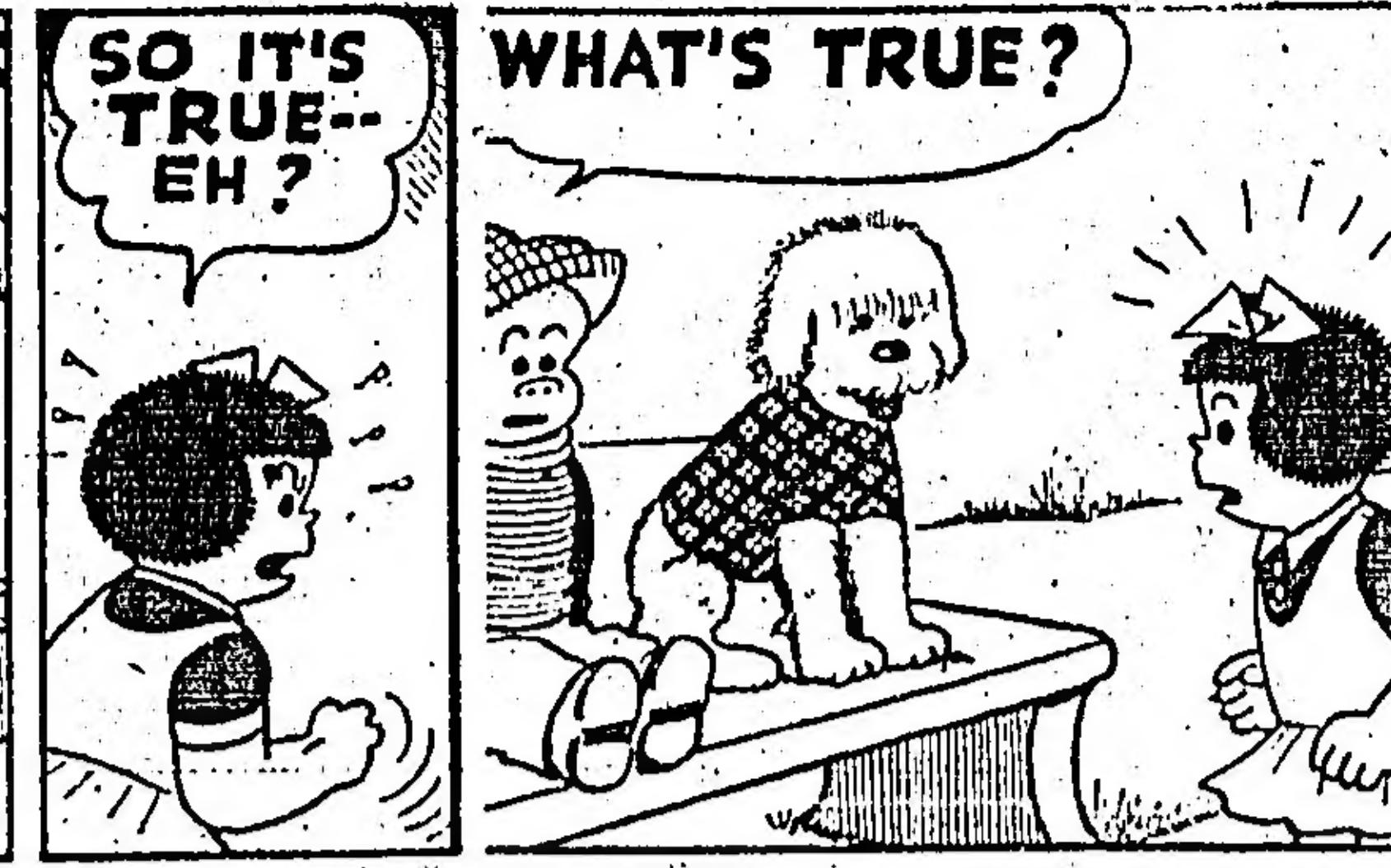
The phone rang and Miss Gellhorn grabbed the receiver. Pan-American this time. "What?" She snickered. "Yes, I guess you can put down my sex as female. What's that? Oh, 31. Can you tell me where Mr. Hemingway is?" You say he arrived in San Francisco yesterday? Oh, Yes, I guess there's a letter from him in all this mail. I haven't had a chance to look at it yet. Can I send some of my baggage by steamer? And there's a matter of some overweight bags. . . . and please make a reservation for me at the Hotel Kalan Hotel."

Chinese Are Tough

She brought her thoughts back to considering China and its people. "I believe the Chinese can take anything," she stated. "They are very tough people. I found China a very difficult country, and everybody with a single determination to beat the Japanese."

Regarding reports of the strength of Red influence among the

By Ernie Bushmiller



U.S. Experts Scout Forecast Of Assured Victory for Nazis

NEW YORK, May 5.—An analysis of the war situation by 17 "students of naval and military affairs and world politics," made public Sunday, said factors of fundamental importance still operate in favour of the Allies and "there is no warrant for presupposing a German victory."

Signers included four retired admirals of the United States Navy, Admirals William V. Pratt and William H. Standley, formerly chiefs of naval operations; Vice-Admiral William L. Rodgers, formerly president of the Naval War College, and Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, formerly commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet.

The analysis, summarised in a broadcast by Major George Fielding Elliot, military analyst for the New York "Herald-Tribune" and one of the signers, included the following facts:

"1. By reason of British sea power, Germany is denied access to the essential resources of the non-European world, both in industrial production and in raw materials."

Factories Vulnerable

"2. The industrial plants of Germany are within reach of the Royal Air Force, whereas Britain . . . can draw upon the enormous industrial plants of the United States and the Dominions, which are safe from air attack."

"3. If the war becomes one of attrition and exhaustion, the Axis powers will be at a serious disadvantage as compared with the British Empire and the United States."

"4. The essential element of British survival and ultimate victory,

therefore, is the maintenance of a sufficient flow of shipping across the Atlantic."

Convoy Routes

"5. American naval and air forces now possess the necessary striking force, as in 1917, to equalise and perhaps turn to our definite advantage the struggle now waging along the convoy routes."

"6. Adequate American production of aircraft and their safe delivery to Britain would alter this situation (possibly serious). Impairment of British ability and will to fight on because of German bombardments in at least two fundamental respects: it would make possible effective counter measures and it would raise British morale."

"7. If we so will, we can produce for Britain and for ourselves motorised and armoured equipment which will be superior to any thus far utilised in the war."

"8. It is imperative that we take account of moral factors as being an inherent part of the military potential . . . (A consideration of 'imponderables' and a non-defeatist attitude."

"9. If the war becomes one of attrition and exhaustion, the Axis powers will be at a serious disadvantage as compared with the British Empire and the United States."

"10. The industrial plants of Germany are within reach of the Royal Air Force, whereas Britain . . . can draw upon the enormous industrial plants of the United States and the Dominions, which are safe from air attack."

"11. It is imperative that we take account of moral factors as being an inherent part of the military potential . . . (A consideration of 'imponderables' and a non-defeatist attitude."

"12. The industrial plants of Germany are within reach of the Royal Air Force, whereas Britain . . . can draw upon the enormous industrial plants of the United States and the Dominions, which are safe from air attack."

"13. If the war becomes one of attrition and exhaustion, the Axis powers will be at a serious disadvantage as compared with the British Empire and the United States."

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Convoy Routes

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"6. Adequate American production of aircraft and their safe delivery to Britain would alter this situation (possibly serious). Impairment of British ability and will to fight on because of German bombardments in at least two fundamental respects: it would make possible effective counter measures and it would raise British morale."

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"

KIKI'S
SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.
WHOEVER SAID "LOVE IS BLIND"
never met this wide-awake wife who knows just how to handle a husband who tries to make a slip-knot of the tie that binds.
LUCILLE JAMES
BALL - ELLISON
with ROBERT COOTE
VIRGINIA VALE
EMMA DUNN
ELAINE SHEPARD
YOU CAN'T FOOL YOUR WIFE
WHAT FUN...when he finds the "other woman" in his life...is his WIFE!
• SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION •

MARCH OF TIME The Latest Dramatic Issue
'UNCLE SAM - THE NON-BELLIGERENT'
NEXT CHANGE Henry Fonda - Dorothy Lamour - Linda Darnell
in
A 20th Century "CHAD HANNA"
Fox Picture

4 SHOWS DAILY
2.30-3.15
7.15-8.30
THE ORIENTAL
FLEMING ROAD
WANCHAI
TEL 28473

RETURN ENGAGEMENT FOR TO-DAY ONLY
MOST SPECTACULAR OF ALL SCREEN SPECTACLES!
A marvelous picture that still leads all the entertainments the world has ever seen.

GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE
OF OUR GENERATION!...



SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY
A THRILLING ADVENTURE OF THE WILD WEST!



EXTRA SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY
THOUSANDS OF PLAYERS IN A MIGHTY SEA THRILLER
ERROL FLYNN "THE SEA HAWK"
MATINEES: 30c, 40c. EVENINGS: 30c, 40c, 55c, 70c.

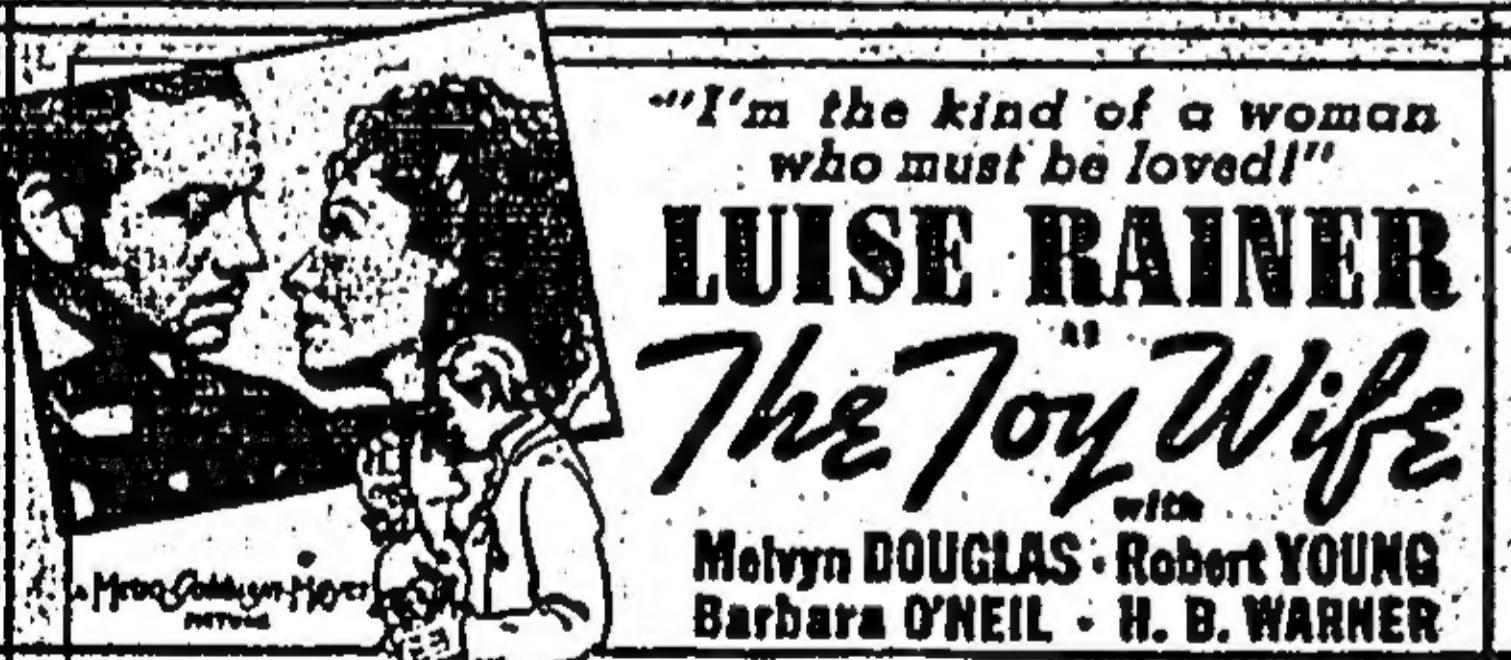


TAKE ANY TRAM OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS. WANCHAI
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
Matinees: 30c, 40c. Evenings: 30c, 40c, 55c, 70c.

• FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY •

LOVELY TO LOOK AT - - - DANGEROUS TO LOVE!

Talented Luise Rainer, twice the winner of the Academy Award, creates another dramatic thrill in this sensational romance of New Orleans' gayest, maddest era!



TO - MORROW "MARYLAND" Walter Brennan
Fay Bainter
20th Century Fox Picture
IN TECHNICOLOUR



DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
SHOWING TO-DAY: A "ROMANCE IN MANDARIN"
綠奇鳳珠 "HAIR-PIN MEDIUM"

New places are springing up everywhere. But for best service and quality none can compare with your Old Favourite Restaurant.
THE CHANTECLER
TRY OUR FAMOUS \$1.00 TIFFINS
Served in the Snack Bar

Thai Affairs Envoy Happy At Talks With British

BANGKOK, June 10. (Reuter).—Major Vilas Osthunanda, the Thai Minister, returned from Singapore this afternoon thoroughly bucked by the success of his mission.

He said he was very optimistic of the future of Anglo-Thai relations and thanked Singapore for its generous hospitality throughout his sojourn.

He also said that he took every opportunity to clear up misunderstandings regarding the political and economic trends in Thailand.

Japanese Minister
After three weeks' absence, the Japanese Minister to Thailand, Mr. Futami, returned from Tokyo to-day. Mr. Futami has been to Tokyo to report to his Government on the situation in Thailand and also to consult Mr. Youseki Matsuo, the Japanese Foreign Minister, who, besides being his official chief, is also a personal friend.

Singapore's Strength Revealed By C-in-C

→ FROM PAGE ONE

they would be helpless comes from these places and also from the United States.

"You have only to look into the sky to see the very great material assistance received from America with fighters and medium and heavy bombers. Additional to these obvious things a wide variety of supplies is pouring in under the Lease and Lend Act.

"Concerning the local aspect of naval activity it is interesting to know that apart from the available sea-going forces employed in convoys and trade protection in the Pacific and Indian oceans, a large number of vessels are employed within easy reach of Malaya's shores where all strategical areas are heavily mined.

Ready For Anything
Within the last six months we have laid additional mines and are preparing for every contingency. Channels in and out of Singapore are swept continuously for enemy mines and constant patrols are also maintained by Admiralty requisitioned vessels manned by naval volunteers and Royal Navy Malay ratings.

Admiral Layton said that the Singapore naval base would presently be fully prepared to carry out the functions necessary for a seagoing battle fleet.

"The possibility of its being the base for Allied fleets as well as for our fleet has been borne in mind. The base is ready to-morrow to cope with any fleet requiring our hospitality and assistance. Recently more men and stores arrived at the naval base from the United Kingdom and this is only a part of the movement that has been going on for many months.

"The fleet air arm will play a most important part in Malaya's defences and preparations for its arrival have long been planned. I can tell you that this important arm of the Navy could operate from Singapore to-morrow.

"There is no doubt that the potential strength of the navy in the Pacific made possibly by the naval base constitutes the greatest stabilizing factor in the Pacific area. With sister bases in Hongkong and Darwin it acts as a deterrent to any aggressor. Its significance is increased by the fact that other bases in this area belong to Powers with whom we are most friendly and it is no exaggeration to say that without Singapore the South Pacific would lie at the mercy of any aggressor."

LATE NEWS



ACTIVITIES OF B.W.O.F.

Third Ambulance May Be Sent from Hongkong

A cable has been received in the Colony from the British Red Cross which reads: "Very grateful your help air raid victims. Now able secure light ambulances costing £300, each inscribed as desired. Advising you in case you wish further subscriptions so earmarked."

The British War Organisation Fund, Hongkong, have now allocated money for the purchase of two ambulances from their funds, and hope through the generosity of subscribers to the British War Organisation Fund to be shortly in the position to purchase a third ambulance.

A Billiards match to be held this month in aid of the B.W.O.F. is referred to more fully in the sports columns of to-day's issue.

It should be generally known that there is a pressing need of clothes for the victims of the Bombed Areas, who in most cases have lost their little all. Gifts from all who have a surplus of clothes in their wardrobes will be most gratefully received. There exists also a very urgent need for more knitters in the Colony.

Warm Clothing

A special request for pullovers, scarves and bedsocks has been received from the authorities in Cairo. In addition, the Missions to Seamen is appealing for help for the mercantile marine. They require mufflers, pullovers, gloves, seaboots, stockings, helmets and scarves. If these are forthcoming, a certain amount will be allocated to the Rev. Cyril Brown, who is in charge of the Seamen's Mission in Hongkong, who receives requests for help from stranded sailors whose ships have been bombed and who eventually find themselves in Hongkong completely destitute of all their possessions.

A propos of knitting, the B.W.O.F. Committee would like to suggest to those ladies who do not knit and who have not the leisure to assist with this noble task, that at the present moment there are numbers of unemployed airmen who are competent knitters and who for a very small remuneration would be very thankful to be employed.

Finally, the British War Organisation Fund wish to acknowledge with much gratitude a handsome gift of 25 boxes of Nu Adhesive bandages, value \$12, which were contributed by a Chinese gentleman through the good offices of Miss Helen Liu.

Blackmail At Its Most Dreadful

Sentencing a woman blackmail to 14 years' penal servitude recently at Leeds Assizes, Mr Justice Oliver told her, "You must be one of the wickedest women in the world."

The woman, Mrs Phoebe Rebecca Ainsworth, 48, of Little Shambles, York, was charged with demanding money with menaces. On a similar charge, Robert William Cooper, 48, of the same address, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

The prosecution alleged that Ainsworth extracted information from a Keighley spinster, aged 55, concerning herself and a married man, and that under threat of exposure, the woman parted with her life savings amounting to over £1,000.

In his summing-up the Judge said that at the beginning of 1939 the spinster had a little business and about £1,000. To-day she was broken in health and had not only been deprived of all she had but was in debt to the extent of about £150. That transformation had been effected by a woman who had pleaded "Guilty" to the most dreadful crime of blackmail in its most dreadful form.

"The fleet air arm will play a most important part in Malaya's defences and preparations for its arrival have long been planned. I can tell you that this important arm of the Navy could operate from Singapore to-morrow.

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Shark Kills Fisherman

Singapore Tragedy

A Malay fisherman wading in four feet of water near Singapore recently was attacked by a shark and later died.

The fisherman, 21-year-old Musa bin Sulong, accompanied by another, was returning to shore after mooring his craft a little way out to sea.

Musa bin Sulong was ahead when he gave a cry and fell into a patch of swirling water.

Lifting Musa out of the water, his friend found that his arm had been severely injured.

He dragged Musa through the water towards the shore but had gone only a short distance when the shark attacked again.

A terrible wound was inflicted in Musa's waist and he died before the beach was reached.

Chungking Appeal To Roosevelt

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

CHUNGKING, June 10. (UP).—President Roosevelt was to-day urged to make the utmost effort to stop the flow of United States gasoline and other materials to Japan in a joint radiogram which was sent by the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association and ten other civic bodies of Chungking, in which the ruthless and indiscriminate bombings of the war time capital this year was stressed.

WASHINGTON, June 10. (UP).—It is learned that Mr Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior has agreed to support the proposal for the temporary suspension of the import tax on Philippine products shipped to the United States in order to alleviate the war repercussions on Philippine national economy.

ALHAMBRA

8 GORGEOUS MODELS...EACH A MURDER SUSPECT!
NICK CARTER'S NEW ADVENTURE IS HIS BEST!

WALTER PIDGEON AS NICK CARTER

SKY MURDER

A NEW NICK CARTER ADVENTURE
with DONALD MEEK • KAREN VERNE • EDWARD ASHLEY
JOYCE COMPTON • TOM CONWAY
Directed by George B. Seitz • Produced by Fredric March

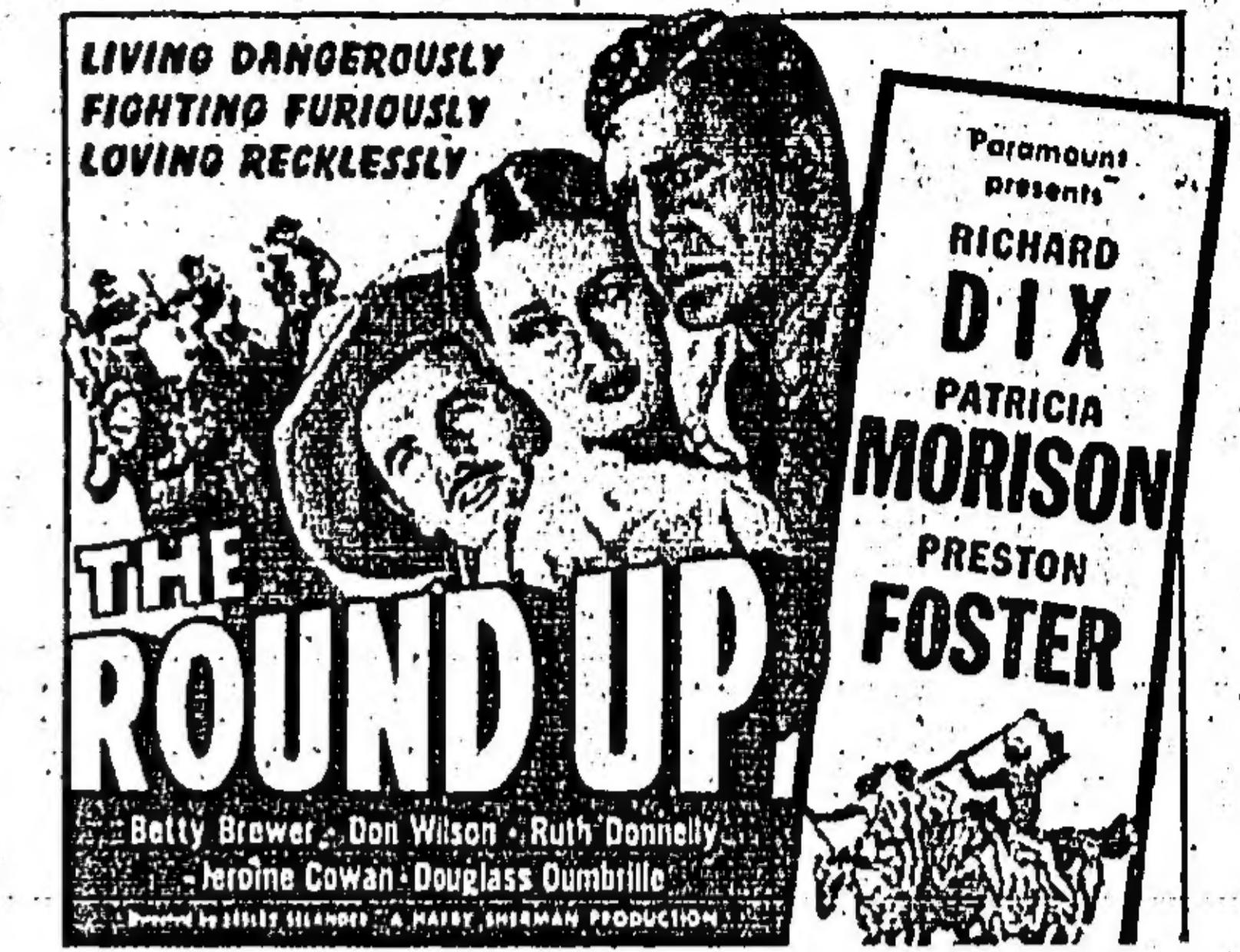
TO-MORROW "THE ROUND-UP" Richard Dix
Patricia Morison

TO-DAY ONLY

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30
Thousands of War-mad Savages Locked in Battle!
It's got everything to satisfy your craving for
ACTION...ADVENTURE...EXCITEMENT & ROMANCE!



NEXT CHANGE : "ESCAPE" Norma Shearer
M-G-M Picture Robert Taylor

4 SHOWS DAILY AT
2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

STAR
TO-DAY ONLY Katharine Hepburn Cary Grant in "HOLIDAY" A Columbia Picture
TO-MORROW DOROTHY LAMOUR in "JUNGLE PRINCESS" A Paramount Picture

6 SHOWS DAILY
2.30-3.20
2.30-3.20
MAJESTIC
THEATRE
NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON
TEL 87222
Matinees: 30c-40c. Evenings: 30c-40c-60c-70c.

• FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY •
A JUNGLE ADVENTURE OF TEN THOUSAND THRILLS!



Directed by HAROLD SCHUSTER • A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

• To-morrow, Friday, Saturday •
A WAR OF BLOOD AND HATE INSIDE NAZI GERMANY!
Terrors of Concentration Camps Brought To You
In All Their Stark Reality!!!

"PASTOR HALL"
WILFRID LAWSON - NOVA PILBEAM - SEYMOUR HICKS
A United Artists Picture

DAILY AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.20
& 9.30 p.m.
PRICES: 55c - 70c - \$1.00
QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL: CAR PARK - JEROVIS STREET
Take Bus No. 4 or 8 going west, 3 mins, from stop opposite Queen's

FOR TO-DAY ONLY
Walt Disney's
VARIETY PROGRAMME "C"



DONALD'S PENGUIN
THE AUTOGRAPH HOUND
OFFICER DUCK
THE RIVETER
TUGBOAT MICKEY
DONALD'S DOOLY LAUNDRY
BILL POSTERS
MR. DUCK STEPS OUT
BONE TROUBLE

ALL IN TECHNICOLOR

Baron's Court PRIVATE HOTEL TEL. 58921
23-25 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL - QUIET LOCALITY - THREE MINUTES TO
FERRY - GOOD FOOD - DAILY and/or MONTHLY RATES - SPECIAL
RATES TO FAMILIES - PUBLIC DINING ROOM AND LOUNGE
Special: Tiffin \$1.20
Under European Supervision.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERRY FRANKLIN,
at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50
for 3 days prepaid

POSITIONS WANTED

NURSE COMPANION to European lady or one or two children. Chinese young lady seeks position. Experienced light nursing and house-keeping. English education. Write Box 500, "Hongkong Telegraph."

MOTOR CARS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Baby Austin, 1935 Model, perfect condition, 40 m.p.h., splendid appearance, excellent tires, \$900. Licence No. 3094. Gilman Used Car Department, Kowloon. Telephone 55540.

FOR SALE.

SUTTON SEEDS.—Just received fresh supply of flower-vegetable seeds, reliable, tested for strong growth. Now for sale at Green Co., 10 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

YELLOW CHOW (Bitch) Proceeds to the Bumper Fund. Please apply to Mrs. Hogg, Jockey Club Stables.

CROSS-BRED DASCHUND, black and tan, for sale. Proceeds to Bomber Fund. Apply Mrs. Hogg, Hongkong Jockey Club Stables.

THE HONGKONG NATURALIST, Vol. X nos. 3 and 4. Price \$4 (postage extra). Now on sale at South China Morning Post Ltd.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940
The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:

South China Morning Post

China and Macao 16 cents per copy

British Empire and Foreign 25 cents per copy

The Hongkong Telegraph

China and Macao 16 cents per copy

British and Foreign 20 cents per copy

25 cents Saturdays.

The Hongkong Telegraph
Eleventh Annual
Amateur Photographic
Competition.

June—September, 1941.
Two Silver Trophies Awarded
by ILFORD LTD.

For the best and second-best entries.

Three Silver Trophies Awarded
by EASTMAN KODAK CO.

First Prizes in each of the
three Sections.

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

SECTION ONE

Interior scenes, Table Top and Still
Life Studies.
(Excluding portraiture, plants and
and flowers).

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

SECTION TWO

Portraiture.

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

SECTION THREE

Plants and Flowers.

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$50. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition.

1.—The Competition is open to all photographers.

2.—The entries awarded the Ilford Trophies for the best and second-best entries in the competition will not be entitled to any other prizes.

3.—The prizes will be awarded to the entries which are deemed to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be supplied and during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.

4.—The right to judge any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.

5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong, and those which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.

6.—No responsibility will be accepted for damage or loss of, or damage to entries.

7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or tinted pictures, and must be mounted on carded photographs are ineligible.

8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a mounted print in black and white.

9.—Photographs entered in more than one Section.

10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be one of the following sizes: 6x12, 6x10, 5x7.

11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.

12.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.

13.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.

14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to the competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

15.—The use of aliases is strictly forbidden.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY

In accordance with Government Ordinance, The Exchange Bank will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, the 12th June, 1941. (The Birthday of His Majesty The King). Hongkong, 7th June, 1941.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders

The Sixtieth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the underwriters on Wednesday, the 25th June, 1941, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1940.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th June to the 25th June, 1941, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHUSON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 4th June, 1941.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would do an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall, The Inspector, 49, Poolelum Road, 1st floor,

The Inspector, 82, Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd Floor.

The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expense borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London 1/27⁴
Demand London 1/27⁴
T.T. Shanghai 44⁵
T.T. Singapore 52³
T.T. Japan 102⁴
T.T. India 22⁵
T.T. U.S.A. 24⁵
T.T. Manila 48⁴
T.T. Batavia 45⁴
T.T. Bangkok 149²
T.T. Saigon 104²
T.T. France 102⁴
T.T. Switzerland 102⁴
T.T. Australia 1/0²

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London 1/3²
4 m/s D/P London 1/3²
4 m/s France 25²
30 d/s India 84⁵
U.S. Cross rate in London 4.02¹²
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y. 4.03¹⁴

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(Excluding portraiture, plants and
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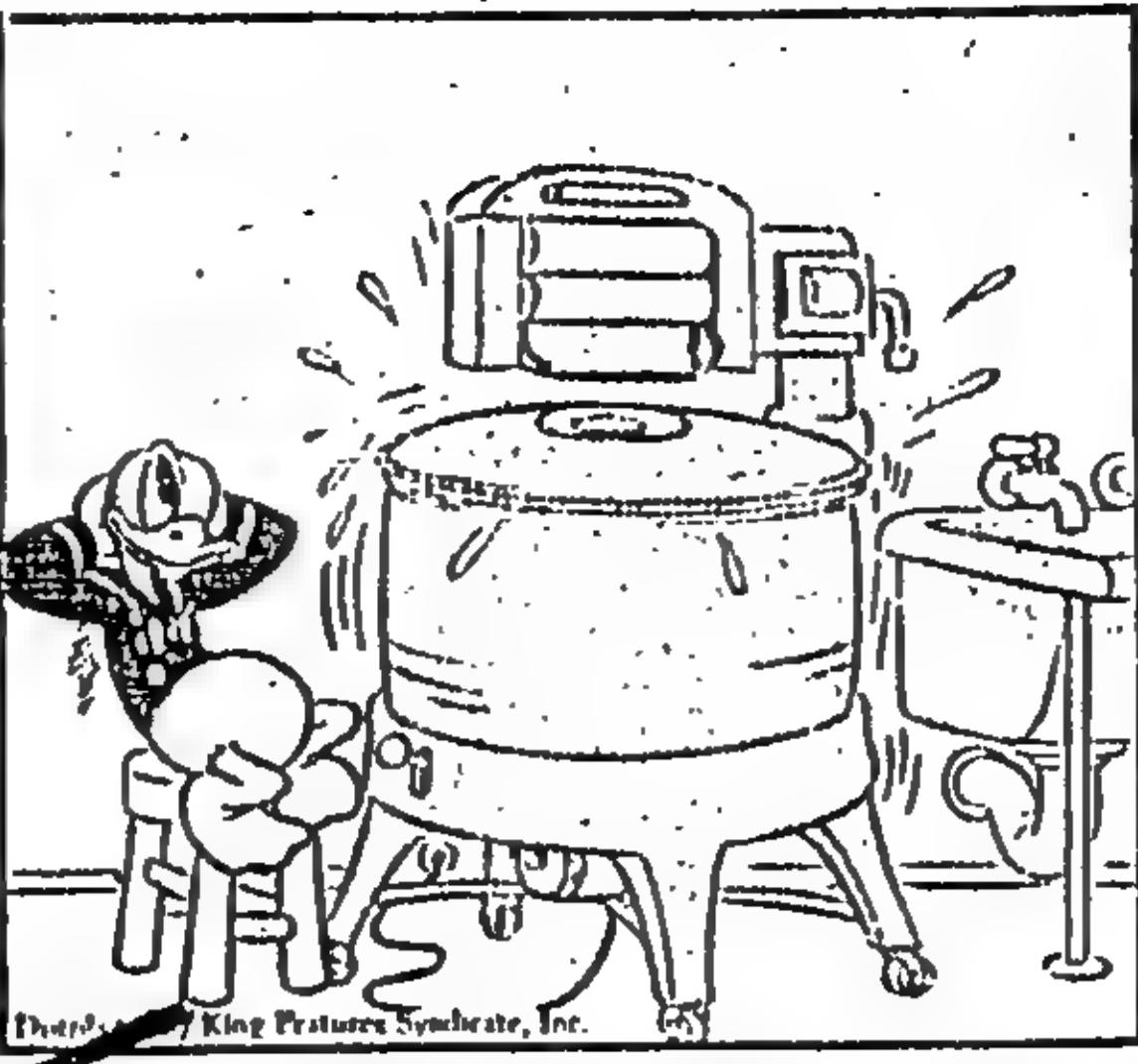
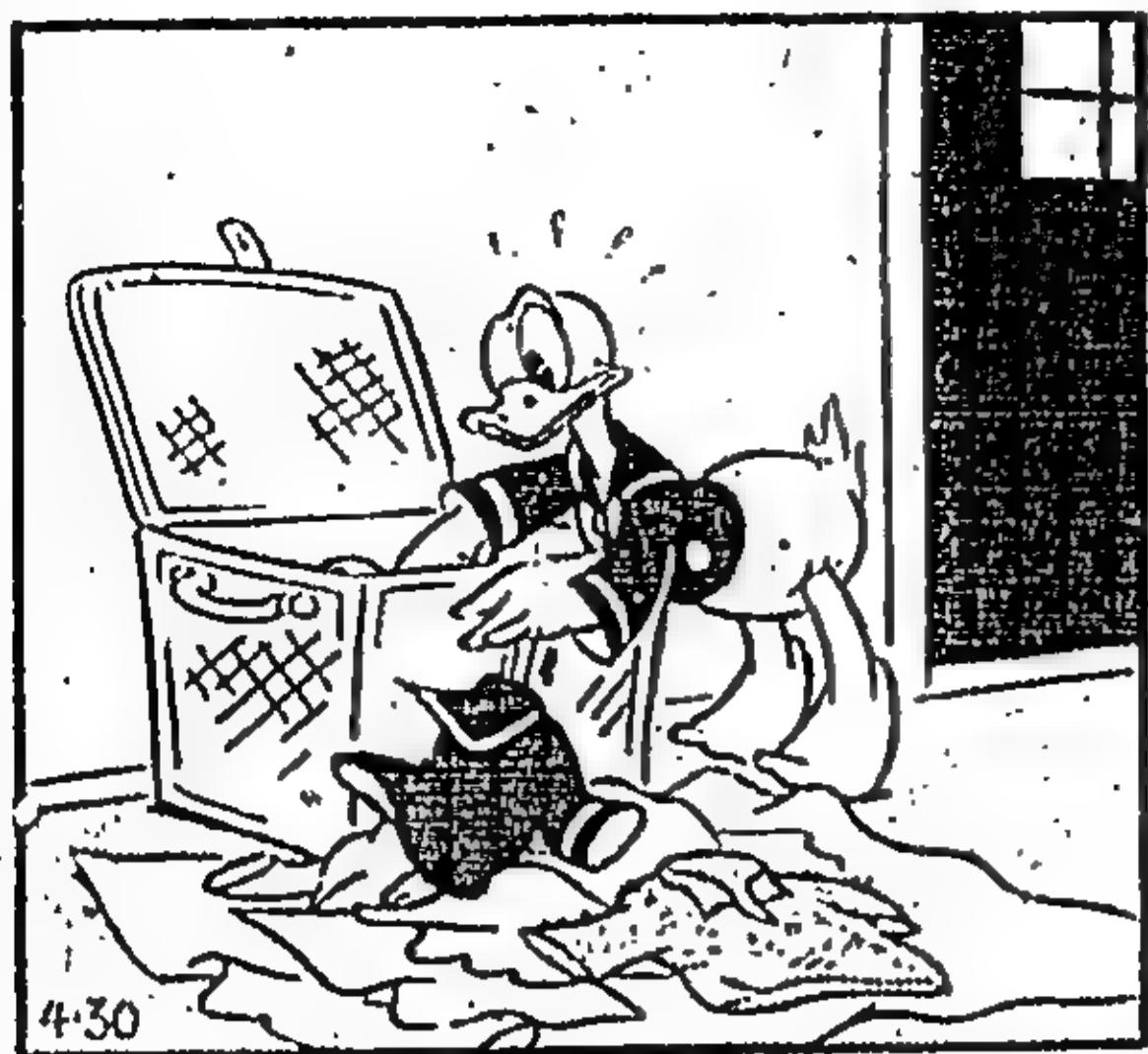
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DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney



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CONTRACT
BRIDGEHow to Play
AND
How to Win

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

A Silly Holdup

It is scarcely necessary to say that a holdup play, properly turned the four, Nov. declarer did not know what to do. His club suit was not yet established; he did not know which defender had a club however, that this type of play can stopper, nor which of them had four diamonds. As the cards actually employed willy-nilly, with the naive hope that the declarer will buy, he could have salvaged his contract by putting up the diamond king and then clearing the club suit, this because West's diamond queen then would be blank. But it might be fatal to win the second diamond. The successful play might be to play East for only three diamonds and the club stopper.

South dealer.
East-West vulnerable.

♦ 1097	♦ K865
♦ 076	♦ K103
♦ Q82	♦ A1064
♦ A54	♦ Q803
♦ QJ107	♦ N
♦ 43	♦ W E
♦ Q82	♦ Q9J6
♦ A54	♦ A1064
♦ AKJ	♦ A2
♦ QK8	♦ QK9
♦ A9876	

This bidding:
South West North East
2NT Pass - 3NT Pass
Pass Pass

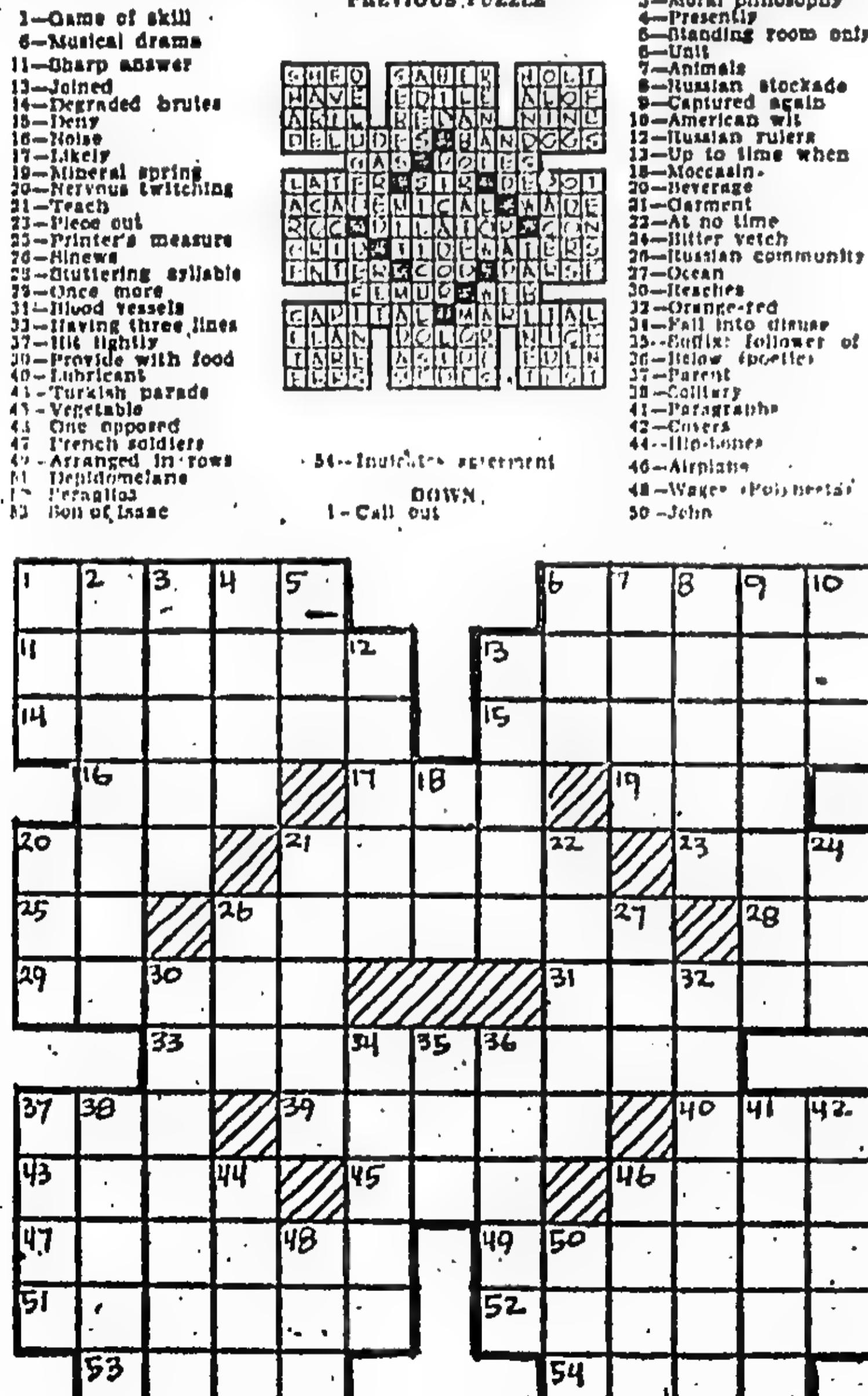
South's two notrump was one of those horrible bids made by a player who likes to "play all the hands." One club, of course, was the correct opening bid.

West opened the heart queen and declarer held up the ace, thus proving that his play was no better than his bidding. West could now count that the ace was the only outstanding heart, but he saw that it would be pointless to continue with hearts. Rather than besiege an impregnable position, West shifted to the diamond deuce, and from that point on declarer was in trouble.

How should East defend against South's three spade contract?

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO
PREVIOUS PUZZLE

BROADCASTING FROM CHELSEA RUINS



Wynford Vaughan Thomas with a BBC microphone at the bombed Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Old soldiers of past wars, one aged 101, were killed when the infirmary of the Royal Hospital was struck by bombs during a recent air raid on London. In this picture, an old pensioner and a nurse who helped in the rescue work are being interviewed for one of the series of programmes "Something Going on in Britain Now." The historic and beautiful home of the Chelsea Pensioners was founded by Charles II at, according to legend, the wish of Nell Gwynn, and the architect was Sir Christopher Wren.

CURE FOR THE SOUL
OF A DICTATOR

IN the whole nineteen months of war, only one newspaper in the country—and that a local one with a small circulation—has ventured to print a suggestion which appeared with great frequency during the years 1914 to 1918, and even in this one case a storm of letters from indignant readers forced it to beat a hasty retreat.

The suggestion was that we should burn German music for the duration.

Now the fact that it is no longer possible to advance this idea without arousing hoots of derision from the average man is the sign of a tremendous advance not only in musical appreciation but in general intelligence. Though it sounds like midsummer madness it does happen to be quite true that in the last war enraged patriots had their Steinways and their Bluthmers carted out on to the croquet lawn, where they were hacked to pieces with axes by puzzled under-gardeners. Pianos have not been so foolishly treated since the days when their legs were adorned with drawers by Victorian ladies, in the interests of modesty.

IT also happens to be true that Beethoven and Bach were kissed at at national concerts, and that many lovely German lieder, in which words and music melted together in exquisite harmony, were hopelessly mutilated by the hasty insertion of English lyrics.

We realise to-day that such behaviour is a classic example of the ancient pastime of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. But that isn't the only reason why we can now listen without interruption to a programme of German music, even when the bombs made by the composer's de-

scendants are falling outside the concert-hall.

It's because we really do want to hear the music. We

Music can answer every argument by showing that all arguments are futile.

It is inconceivable that men, who have been engaged in fierce controversy could listen to the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, and really understand it, without finding themselves, when the last echoes died away, nearer to friendship and understanding.

The suggestion was that we should burn German music for the duration.

Not by a single raucous note can the Fuehrer mar a melody by Mozart... it floats beyond his reach, sweet and stainless, and it is the property of all men, rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, for ever.

Time and again Hitler must writh under the insults that music constantly offers him, for he is, in his way, a musical

We are told that he likes Chopin. What, then, must the famous Revolutionary etude say to him... that flaming protest against a country's wrongs, that sweeps the keyboard with the breathless impetus of a charge of Polish cavalry? What answer can he find to the devotional music of Bach?

Mendelssohn, with all his sweetness, of course, he can

miss, for Mendelssohn was a Jew, and, therefore, capable of making only ugly noises. But Schubert—how can he

bear the sound of his own tortured voice after a song of Schubert? And how, miracle of miracles, can he find such joy in the march, march, march of soldiers' boots when somewhere, round the corner, a street boy is whistling a waltz by Strauss?

Yes, indeed, music must often be agony to him. And it is a heartening sign that it is becoming an increasing joy to us. Not only to hear, but to like.

THE last time the pianist turned came to my house he said: "Surprising thing, the amount of work I get nowadays. Houses I haven't been to for years—they suddenly ring up and say they'd like me to come along and give the old piano the once-over. And when I get there I always see a lot of old songs and piano pieces that must have been in the attic for years taken out and scattered all over the place. Must be the black-out."

I like to think of all those "old songs and piano pieces" and speculate on what they are. I bet the exercises of one's boyish tyrant Stephen Heller, are among them. And the Chopin waltzes. And some Greig, in their pink blinding and—I hope—some Beethoven. And of the songs, well it depends on your period and your taste. If you're not very young you'll be sure to have a copy of "Drake's Drum" and "The Floral Dance" and "Agent" and all those old favourites which I call the "O' Mine" series—"Friend o' Mine," "Mother o' Mine," "Slipmates o' Mine" and all the rest of the "O' Mine" family.

If you're younger and more ambitious there'll be many lovely songs of Ravel and Debussy to learn, and not merely to hum through. And if you're really quite old, there'll be bound volumes that contain hosts of memories... "Oh, Promise Me" and "The Willow" and "Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes"... songs that ring up the curtains on twilit drawing-rooms in a tranquil world, with ladies and gentlemen sitting round in formal circles, listening to the family contralto who has "such expression."

A song was a song in those days—if you know what I mean—and once again, a song is a song to-day. But it isn't only because of the black-out... it's because we feel that we have something to sing about.

In the Cotton Yarn market, the only two qualities that are now available are Japanese and Shanghai-made.

Other foreign yarn available before the War is not imported. Of the two makes now available, the Japanese yarn is considered superior, and their "Sun" Brand Yarn is very popular. This is used for towels and cheap underwear. The Shanghai brands which are usually sold here are (1) "Peach" Brand, (2) "Colours" Brand, and (3) "Double Horses" Brand, the first one being the best. The prices for the last week of May are:

Brand	Price (20's)
"Sun" Brand	Y.770
"Peach" Brand	Y.765
Others	cheaper.

The prices of gasoline and kerosene show a slight decrease from the last week of May. The prices had risen in second half and early May. The present prices are about:

Quality	Per Gallon
Gasoline	Y.12.60
Kerosene	Y. 0.60

Oil Prices Lower

The price of copacan oil also shows some slight decrease, and the prices of the "Bird" brand from the Netherlands East Indies and of the "Dragon" brand from Singapore are now about Y.16.60 per tin. This shows, a drop of about Y.3 since the beginning of April last. The demand for this oil is fast, coming from the interior besides increased demand locally. The fall in prices is due mainly to the higher value of Yen since April, and larger imports. Prices are likely to go up again.

The branch of the local Kwangtung Provincial Bank at Swatow will be opened this month, and Yang Kimpion is appointed as Manager of the branch. Another branch will be opened at Fatshan soon. Thus the local Provincial Bank will have three branches very soon—Shekki, Swatow and Fatshan. Perhaps another branch may be opened at Kungmoo. As a part of Three Year's Plan for the reconstruction of the city, the Bank is asked by the local Provincial Government to advance loans to the needy landlords who want money to rebuild their houses, especially those houses on the main roads like the Han Min Road and other central roads. The loans are refundable monthly from rents.

Many Gambling Raids

Several gamblers with all their paraphernalia were arrested in the Sun Man Chi Kai, Hung Tak, Soong Ka Hong and other suburbs of Honam Island, opposite Canton. This is the first arrest since the suppression of gambling in the city limits. However, gambling is flourishing in the Shai Ho market which is about two miles from the city, but outside the present city limits.

A party of the Overseas Chinese from Thailand arrived here on May

20 and left for Swatow on May 23. Quarantine restrictions against ships from Hongkong and Macao still continue owing to the prevalence of Cholera there, and the stray cases that have been detected here in some slum areas in Honam will make the authorities rigid in the observance of those restrictions. Stringent measures are taken here to prevent the spread of Cholera in the city. No new licences are given to restaurants to sell cold drinks, cold refreshments, ice-creams etc. Mobile medical units are going from house to house to inject those who may not have taken the Cholera vaccine. So far Cholera does not appear to have spread to other parts of the city. Very strict supervision of the hotels, restaurants and market places is maintained.

The tender for the construction of the new Provincial Hospital for Epidemic diseases is awarded to Messrs Lung Kong Building Company for Y.58,500. The hospital will be located in Honam near the temporary Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

The new headquarters of the Kwangtung River Defence Force will be constructed on the river-front at Wangsha. The construction is to begin this week. The Chinese Naval Club is being formed on the Tai Tak Road.

Trade with Shanghai

The statistics of trade between Canton and Shanghai during the eight months from September 1940 to April 30 1941 are now available. The total export trade of the city with Shanghai was about Y.1,210,070 and the city imported from Shanghai goods worth Y.1,110,621, thus showing an export excess of Y.94,350. The important commodities exported from here were fresh fruits, sponge pieces, goods, straw, bamboo, tea, paper, medicinal herbs, Chinese wine, mats, rags and feathers. The commodities imported were, cotton-yarn, cotton piece goods, rubber shoes, soap, Indigo, flour, peanuts, beans, bean-cake, medicinal herbs and other sundry articles.

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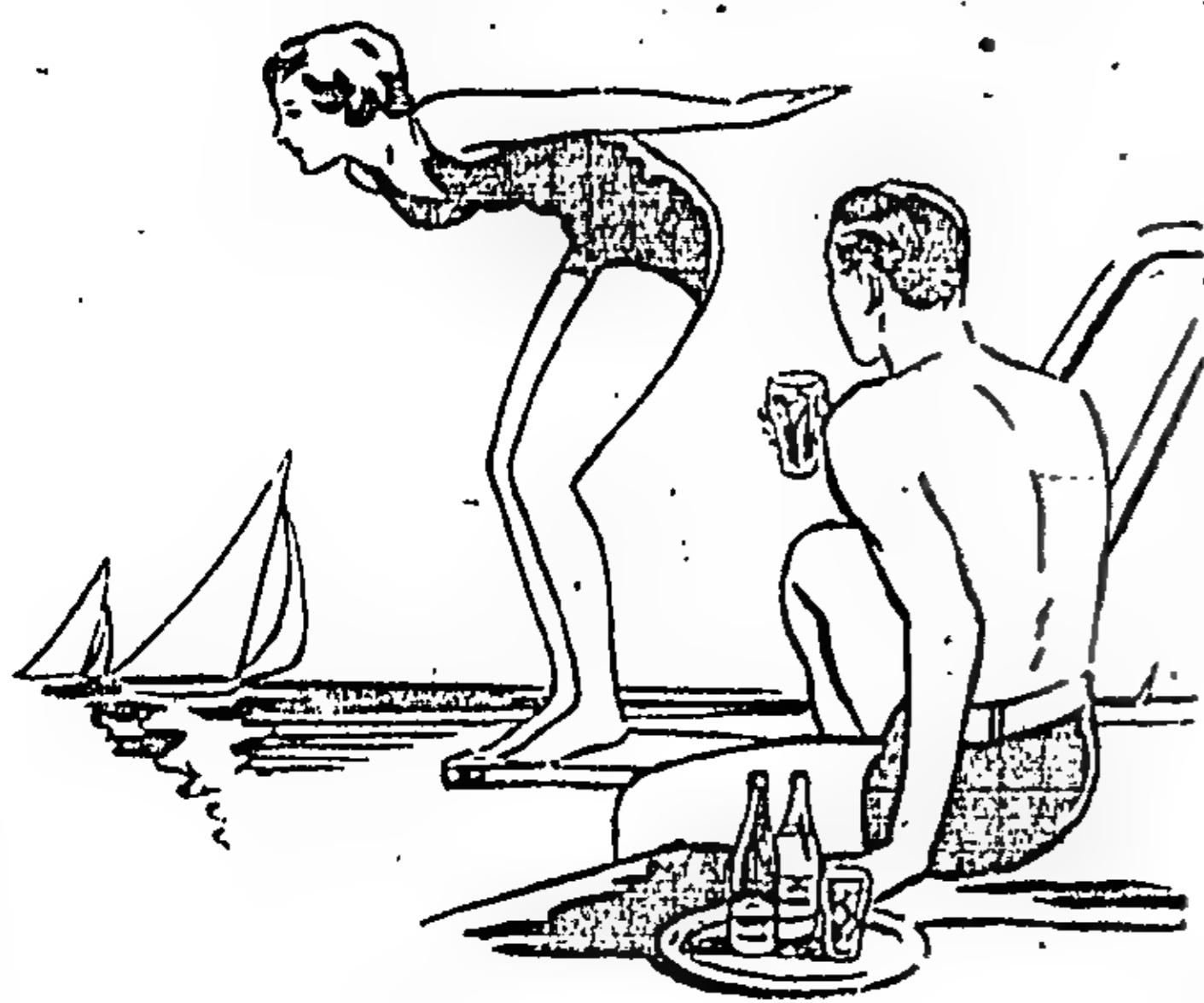
A party of the Overseas Chinese from Thailand arrived here on May

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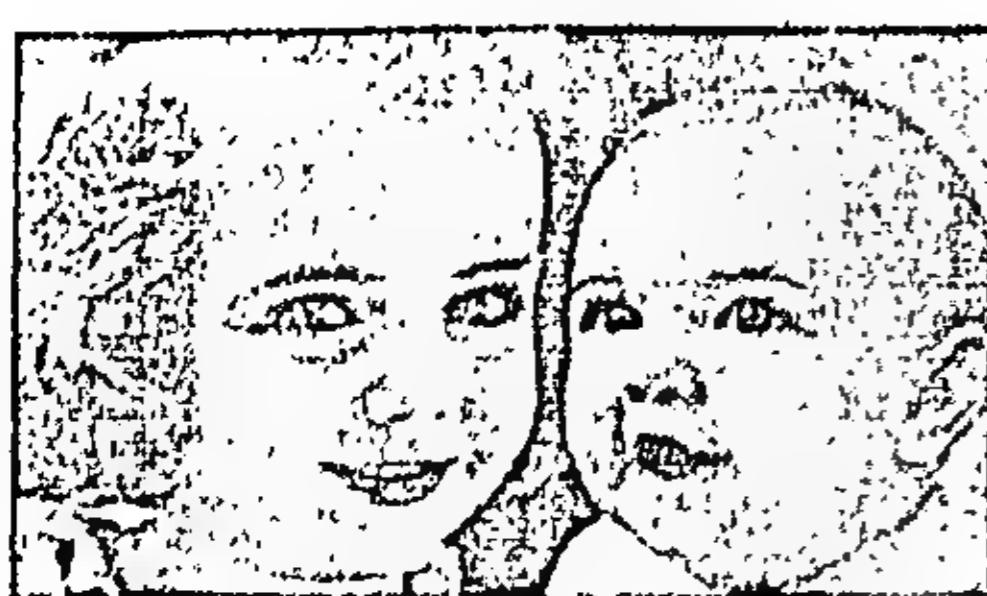
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Many mothers, with the best of loving intentions, force their children the same laxative they themselves use. They are not aware that forcing a child to take a medicine can upset his whole nervous system. And that harsh "adult" laxatives, even in small doses, can be much too irritating for a child's tender system. A child needs a special laxative—one he will take willingly and that's safe and mild.

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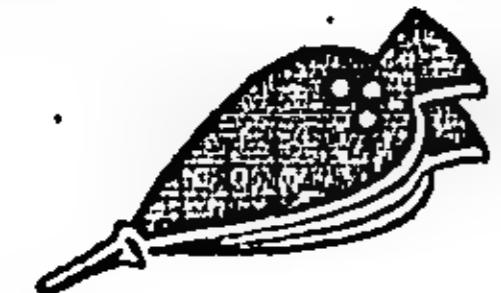
It's a comfort for mothers to know there is a safe laxative, Castoria, made especially and only for children.

It contains no harsh "adult" drugs. Castoria is mild and gentle, you couldn't ask for a safer, more effective laxative. Children love Castoria's wonderful taste. It's one laxative you never have to force a child to take. Always use Castoria for your children, from babyhood to 11 years. Give it at the first sign of a cold, an upset stomach or constipation. Get a bottle today.

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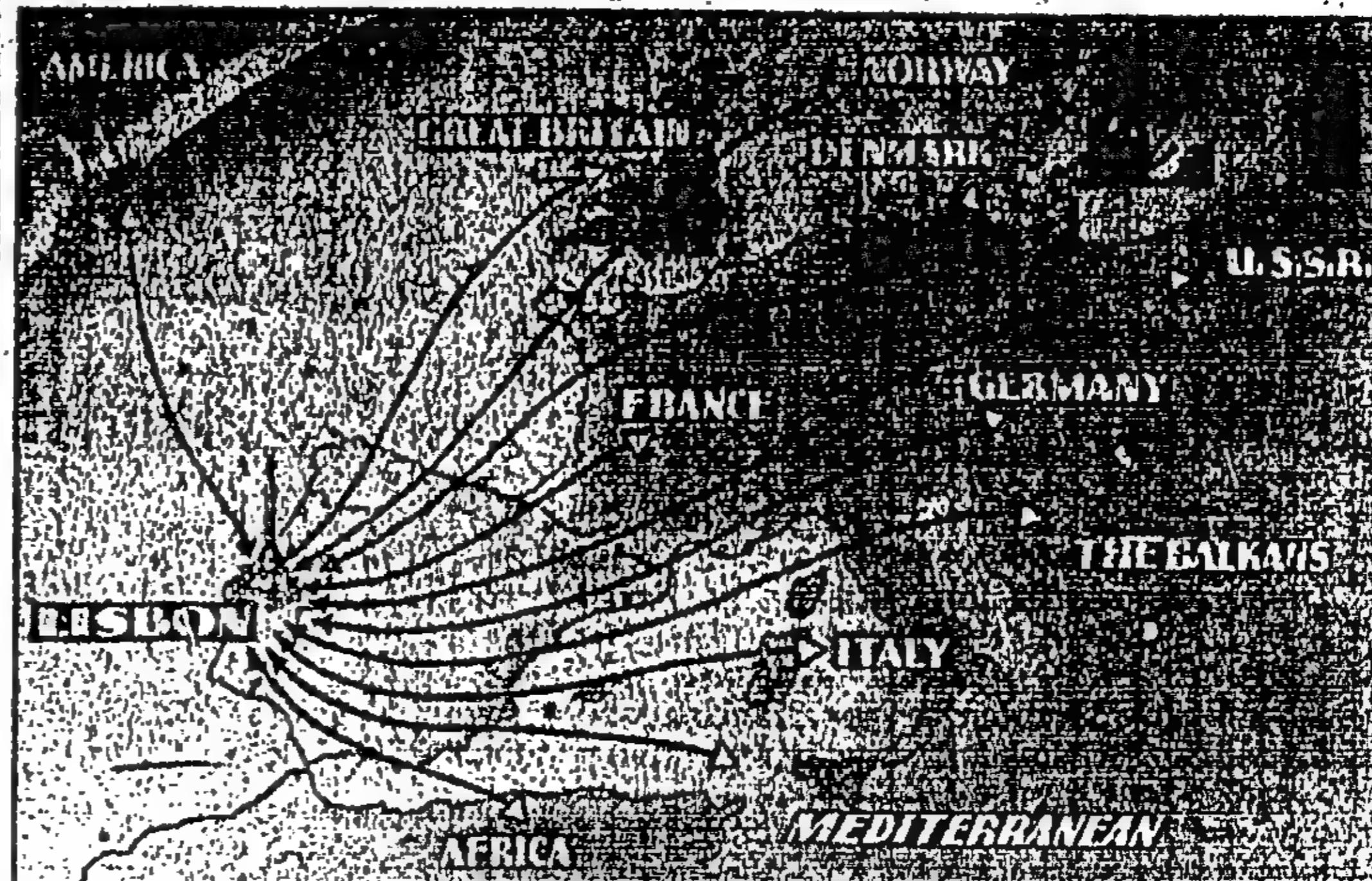
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S B O N

LISBON, Portugal's capital, to-day finds itself through the fortunes of war the one remaining lung through which half a dozen countries of Europe can still breathe. The News Chronicle's Special Correspondent there, DAVID SCOTT, tells the story of present-day life in this suddenly all-important city, and of the vital political background to the scene.

STRANGEST CAPITAL
IN THE WORLD

YESTERDAY morning I received by post from London a large registered envelope. Across the flap, which had been slit by more than one censor on the way, was gummed, alongside the familiar "Opened by Examiner 1234," another label with the more sinister legend:

"Direccion General de Seguridad, Madrid."

The envelope contained a new cheque-book from my bank in London. I had

wondered why it was so long in coming, and now I home and comparative eclipse abroad, the Portuguese suddenly find themselves in the European limelight once more.

With most of the Continent of Europe under German domination, Portugal to-day forms

air mail does exist between

not only one of the last refuges

England and Portugal. The

mystery was solved when I

relooked at the address on the

envelope: "Lisbon, Spain."

Now, after a twilit period of

economic reconstruction at

home and comparative eclipse

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FULL REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

BRITAIN BUILDING HUGE AIR FORCE

IN RESOLVE TO HOLD MIDDLE EAST

LONDON, June 10 (Reuter).—Mr. Winston Churchill began his reply to the debate in the House of Commons in an easy, confident tone. The Prime Minister declared that nobody could possibly complain of the tone, temper and matter of the debate.

The kind of criticism we had to-day—some was very searching—was the kind that the Government not only accepted but welcomed. However, the way in which the debate came about was calculated to give a feeling of challenge to the security of the administration.

From the viewpoint of advantage to the country, that raised serious considerations. There were all kinds of paragraphs and reports in the newspapers that there was grave uneasiness and demanding a "full accounting."

Therefore, one was bound to take a serious view because of the interests confided to our care. It would be a mistake if the House got into the habit of calling for explanations on varying episodes in this dangerous and widespread struggle and asked for an account to be given when any action was lost or any part of the front was beaten in.

In the first place, no full explanation could possibly be given without revealing valuable information to the enemy, not only about a particular operation which was ended but about the general position and also on the processes of thought which were followed by our war direction and High Command.

There was always a danger that a Minister might, in seeking to vindicate the course we had pursued, inadvertently say something which might supply the enemy with some essential and perhaps seemingly innocent-looking fact about which the enemy was in doubt and thus enable the enemy to construct a comprehensive and accurate picture of the way in which we were looking at things.

Dictators' Advantage

Dictator Governments were not under any similar pressure to explain or excuse any ill success that might befall them.

"Unlike these pretentious, formidable potentates, I am only a servant of the Crown with considerable responsibility upon me," continued Mr. Churchill. The House would not wish any servant whom they have entrusted with such duties to be at a disadvantage to our antagonists.

"I have not heard that Hitler had to attend the Reichstag and tell them why he sent the Bismarck on her disastrous cruise when, by waiting a few weeks and choosing his opportunity when perhaps our capital ships were dispersed on convoy duty, she might have gone out, accompanied by the Tirpitz, another 45,000-ton ship, and offered us battle."

"Neither have I heard any convincing statement by Mussolini why a greater part of his African Empire has been conquered and over 200,000 of his soldiers are prisoners in our hands."

"I should feel under a needless disadvantage if I were obliged in a public debate to give an account of our operations irrespective of whether the time was suitable or not. It would, for instance, have been a nuisance if Parliament had demanded a debate on the loss of the Hood before we had been in a position to explain the measures we had taken to secure the destruction of the Bismarck."

Choosing The Occasion

"I always take very great pains to serve the House and always to associate the House with events, and it would be better if I were permitted, on behalf of the Government, to choose the occasion for making a statement about the war, which I am most anxious to do (Cheers)."

"Another general reason why I should have deprecated a debate on the fighting in Crete is that it is only one part of a very important, complicated campaign which is being fought in the Middle East and can only be reviewed as one part."

"To select one particular sector of our widely extended front for debate is a particularly jaded and misleading method of examining the conduct of the war. The vast scene can only be surveyed as a whole and ought not to be debated piecemeal, especially at a time when the operations, which are all related to one another, are wholly incomplete."

Factor of Time

"Into the general survey of the war come all sorts of considerations about gain and loss of time, and its effect upon the future as well as the entire distribution of our available resources to meet the many calls upon them."

"For instance, Sir John Wardlaw Milne asked why it was, when we had Crete in our possession for more than six months, that we did not construct numerous airfields and place them in the highest state of defence, and he reminded us how very inefficiently the Germans had done such work if Crete had fallen into their hands."

"Everyone will admit that it would have been a mistake to make a great number of airfields in Crete unless we could find the anti-aircraft guns, both of high and low ceiling, and aircraft to defend those airfields, for that would simply have facilitated the descent of the enemy's air-borne troops upon the island."

"To answer the question why not enough guns were provided for the two serviceable airfields in Crete, one would have to consider whether we could spare them for that purpose."

Battle of Atlantic

"That leads us to a wider sphere. All this time, the Battle of the Atlantic has been going on and the very great number of guns which might usefully have been deployed in Crete have been and are being distributed on merchant vessels to beat off the attacks of Fokker Wulf fighters."

perilosity in air power, was able to drive our aircraft from the airfields in Greece and, adding this to his enormously superior anti-aircraft batteries, he was able to make those airfields rapidly available for his own use.

Influence of Weather

"Again we must consider whether our airfields at home and our air factories, or ports and cities which are under heavy, dangerous attacks should have been further denuded or stinted of guns in the last six months for the sake of the war in the Middle East beyond what we have done."

"Further, everything we send to the Middle East is out of action the best part of three months as it has to go round the Cape."

Great Risks Run

Mr. Churchill continued: "We have run very great risks and have faced very serious maulings in this island in order to sustain the war in the Mediterranean, and nobody can be judge of whether we should have run more risks or exposed ourselves to heavier punishment at home for the sake of fortifying and multiplying the Cretan airfields without having a full and intimate knowledge of all our resources and making a complete survey of the various claims upon them."

"We did, however, from the moment the Greek Government invited us into Crete, take steps to defend the anchorage of Suda Bay as an important naval base, to develop the aerodrome nearby and provide a base and drome with the largest quantity of high and low ceiling guns which we thought fit to divert from other strategic points in the Mediterranean."

Too Many Near Bases

"Anyone can see how great the German advantages and how easy it is for the Germans to move their air force from one side of Europe to another. They can fly along a line of permanent airfields. Wherever they alight and refuel, there are permanent airfields in the highest state of efficiency and as for services and personnel and all stores, without which squadrons are quite useless, these can go by the Grand Central express along the main European lines."

"One has only to compare this process with sending aircraft, packed crates, then put on ships and sent on great ocean spaces until they reach the Cape of Good Hope, then taken to Egypt to be set up again, tuned up and put in the air when they arrive."

"Thus the Germans can do in days what it takes us weeks or even more to do. This reflection has no bearing upon possible German movements back from east to west which could be executed very secretly if they were upon assault on this country."

Transfer Difficulties

"We have done, are doing and will do our utmost to build up the largest possible air force in the Middle East. It is not a matter of aircraft, but solely transportation—not in the sense of shipping tonnage but as to the time it takes to transfer under the conditions of the present war."

"As to the disposition of our air force in the Middle East, it is primarily a matter for the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, though the Government share full responsibility for whatever is done."

"Co-operation between the services is carried to a very high pitch. The Chief Air Officer lives in the same house in Cairo as the Commander-in-Chief. The Naval Commander-in-Chief has to be at sea very often. He has to be at Alexandria, but the very closest association exists between these two branches."

Full Co-ordination

"The idea that any one of these problems would be studied by any one of these Commanders without the closest association with the other two is quite illusory."

Here someone queried "Who has the final say?"

Mr. Churchill declared, "It isn't so much a final say. No disagreement that I know has arisen."

"Obviously the Army is the main factor in the business, and the Fleet is preserving the security of the Army on the seas, and preserving command of the seas, and the Air Force is assisting the Army and Fleet in all their functions."

"But in the event of any differences, they can be settled in a few hours by reference here. These Commanders have to settle it among themselves, though we share full responsibility for whatever is done."

"Apart from the effort we have made in Greece, which was very costly in aircraft, the situation in Iraq and Palestine, and potentially in Syria, as well as the winding-up of the Abyssinian story, have all made very heavy demands upon our aircraft, and the situation in the Western Desert had also to be considered."

Theatres of War

"Before any rational judgment can be formed on the disposition of our air force and the consequent failure to supply adequate air force to Crete, it would be necessary, in the case of anti-aircraft guns, to know not only what are our whole resources, but also what is the situation in these theatres which are all intimately inter-related."

"It is no use trying to judge these matters without full knowledge. Full knowledge cannot be made public. I come to the next stage of my argument. I have shown the foundations upon which we started, and now go a step forward."

Balkan War

"In March we decided to go to the aid of Greece in accordance with our Treaty obligations. This, of course, exposed us to the danger of being attacked in the western desert, and also to defend by overwhelming numbers in Greece unless Yugoslavia played her part or unless the Greek army could be extricated to hold some narrower line."

"It was over-run by the enemy, it seemed probable that Crete would be the next object of attack. The Labour Member, Mr. Granville, interposed: 'No recrimination.'

"Mr. Churchill continued: 'Extremely violent and hostile speeches have been spread about, doing much harm and about which I have received information from different

countries. I have not been able to know facts as they are understood at secret meetings.'

At the same time one is appealed to ceaselessly to give more information to make the war more interesting to people, and tell them more about what is going on, but it is not possible for the Head of the Government or even the Chiefs of Staff to scrutinise beforehand these detailed weekly statements which are made."

"I certainly think the matter must be reconsidered (Hear, hear). As I have said; nobody has illusions about the tremendous scale of airborne attack, the greatest ever delivered in the world, and that we should resist it without any but the most restricted air support on our side."

Battle For Crete

"Let us look at the anatomy of this battle for Crete, which was undertaken in bleak circumstances. We hoped that this 25,000 or 30,000 good troops—I am making it a little vague—with artillery and a portion of tanks aided by Greek forces, would be able to destroy parachute and glider landings by the enemy and prevent him from using the airfields or harbours."

"Our army was to destroy airborne attacks while the navy held off and destroyed airborne attacks. But there was a time limit."

"The action of the Navy in maintaining the northern sea guard without adequate air defence was bound to be very costly. It is known how serious were those losses."

"We could only stand a certain proportion of naval losses before the northern sea guard of the Fleet would have to be withdrawn. If, meanwhile, the army could succeed in biting off the head of the whole terrible apparatus of the airborne invasion before the naval time limit or loss limit was reached, then the enemy would have had to begin all over again, and having regard to the enormous and unprecedented scale of the operation and the losses he would have to incur, he might well for a time have at least broken it off—at any rate there would have been a long delay before he could have mounted it again."

"That was the basis whereon a decision was reached."

Key To The East

"What would our critics have said if we had given up Crete without firing a shot? We should have been told that we had surrendered to the enemy the key of the Eastern Mediterranean, that our communications with Malta and our power to interrupt the enemy's communications with Libya were grievously endangered."

"Suppose we simply resign territory and strategic islands without a fight. Might they not at this early stage of the campaign in 1941 already be masters of Syria and Iraq and preparing themselves for an advance into Persia?"

"The Germans in this war have gained many victories. They have easily over-run great countries and beaten down strong Powers with little resistance. It is not only a question of time gained by fighting, but important points, one after another?"

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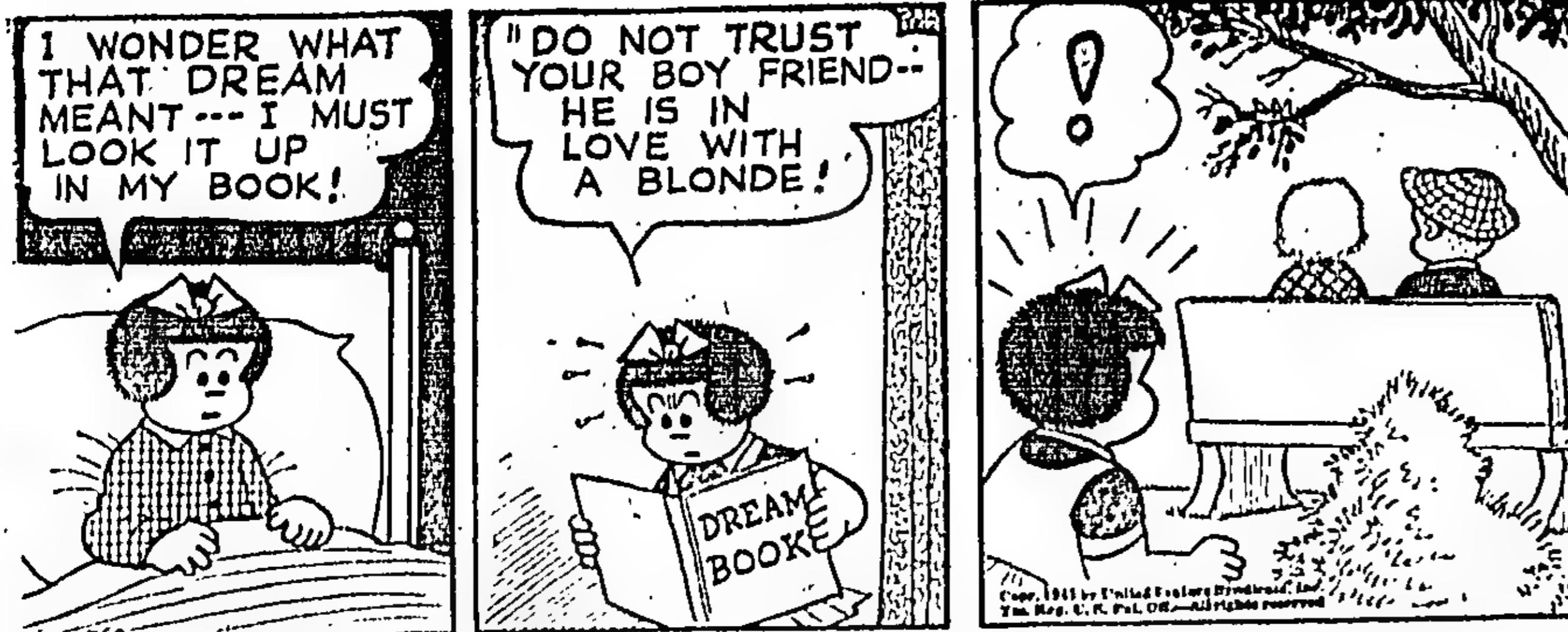
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

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because she keeps herself immaculately groomed. "HAZELINE SNOW" is her choice of toilet preparation for day use; for "HAZELINE SNOW" keeps the skin smooth and supple. Its delicate fragrance adds charm to a lovely complexion.

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Mr Churchill Reveals Britain's Total War Casualties To Date

(Continued from Page 5.)

the back or not, it cannot possibly keep its eye on the enemy.

Another point of some difficulty which presents itself to me whenever I am asked to make a statement to the House is whether I ought to encourage good hopes of successful outcome of particular operations or ought to prepare the public for a serious disappointment. From a purely British standpoint there is no doubt that the second of these courses is to be preferred and this is the course I have usually followed.

Unique British

The British nation is unique in this respect that they are the only people who like to be told how bad the things are, who like to be told that they are very likely to get much worse in the future and that they must prepare themselves for further reverses.

"But when you go to other countries—safely enough I saw a message from the authorities who are most concerned with our Arab problem at present, urging that we should be careful not to indulge in too gloomy forecasts. The Arabs do not understand the British character of meeting trouble long before it comes, and I think it is much better to go on putting a bold face on things and then meet disaster when it arrives.

Pessimistic Statements

Any statements of a pessimistic character used here are calculated to discourage our friends and to spread alarm and despondency over wide regions to affect nicely-balanced neutrals and encourage the enemy, who, of course, seizes upon any phrase or any gloomy allusion and repeats it myriad-fold in its strident propaganda.

It makes me feel very much whether Members of Parliament have not got to pick their words very carefully. In this deadly war, wherein we are gripped with dangers that are as measureless as they are unprecedented, closing in upon us, in so many quarters with so much to defend and such limited resources, so many chances which may turn ill against us.

It is a great pity if statements are made which add nothing to the informative criticism which is so valuable but which can be taken from their context and plucked all over the world as a sign that we are not united or that our case is much worse than it is.

Brunt of Fighting

One thing I regret very much is that the brunt of this fighting in the Middle East should have fallen so heavily on the splendid Australian and New Zealand troops.

"I regret this for this reason among others, that the German propaganda machine is always reproaching us for fighting with other people's blood, and they mock us with their insulting taunt that England will fight the last Australian or New Zealander.

"I was very glad to see Mr Menzies in his noble speech on Sunday, deal with this vile propaganda as it deserved.

"There have been, in fact since 1941, almost as many British as there are Australian and New Zealand troops engaged. In all operations in the Western Desert, in Greece and in Crete.

"Losses during this year compared with the number engaged are slightly heavier for the British than for the Dominion troops. In Crete also, the numbers were almost exactly equal, and the British loss was again slightly heavier.

"These figures include killed, wounded, missing and they include Indian and non-British troops.

British Regiments

"In order to turn the edge of this German propaganda, I have asked the Secretary of War to endeavour to have mentioned more frequently the names of British regiments when this can be done without detriment to the operations.

"The following British regiments and units, for instance, fought in Crete: The Connaught Rangers, the Black Watch, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Leicestershire Regiment, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and a number of Royal Marines who formed the rearguard, and suffered most heavily of all.

"In fact, of the 2,000 Royal Marines who landed in Crete, 1,400 became casualties or prisoners.

"Naval losses of life in these operations exceed 500 officers and men, and while this was going on we also lost 1,300 men in H.M.S. Hood."

The Premier continued. "Of 80,000 lives lost so far in this war at home and abroad at least 85,000 have come from the Mother Country. Therefore, I repeat and reprobate German taunts on behalf of the Mother Country and the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand themselves.

Why Crete Was Left

"It might be well to be asked 'Why having begun the battle in Crete did you not persist in the defence of the island?' You could bring 17,000 men safely to return to Egypt. Why

couldn't you have reinforced with 7,000 men to carry on the battle?"

"The moment that it was proved that we could not crush the airborne landings before the Fleet losses became too heavy to hold off sea-borne landings, Crete was lost and it was necessary to save what was possible of the army.

"It is one thing to take off 17,000 men with side arms and another to land them in fighting condition with guns and material. It is a wonderful thing that as many as 17,000 got away in face of the enemy's overwhelming command of the air.

Losses Compared

"We should not regret the Battle of Crete. The fighting there attained a severity and fierceness which the Germans had not previously experienced in their walk through Egypt. As killed, wounded, missing and prisoners we lost about 15,000 men.

"This takes no account of the losses of Greeks and Cretans who fought with the utmost bravery and suffered very heavily.

"On the other hand, from most careful and precise enquiries we believe that about 5,000 Germans were drowned in trying to cross the sea and lost 12,000 killed or wounded on the island itself.

"In addition, the airborne force which the Germans employed sustained extraordinary losses, about 100 fighters and bombers being destroyed and about 250 troop-carrying planes. This, when our air strength is overtaking the enemy's, is important.

"Replies to a question as to who decided that the air force on the aerodromes in Crete were to be withdrawn, Mr Churchill said that it was decided by the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force in the Middle East on the recommendation of General Freyberg, and concurred in by the Commander of the Fleet Air Arm on the spot.

Lessons Learned

"It is asked: 'Will the lessons in Crete be learned and will they affect the defence of this island?' Officers who participated in the thickest of the fighting, including a New Zealand Brigadier, are already approaching this country.

"Very full appreciations have been made by the State in the Middle East and are being made in a more lengthy form. This material will be examined by the Staff here and will be placed at the disposal of General Sir Alan Brooke, who commands the several millions of armed men in this island, including the Home Guard.

"Every effort will be made to profit by it.

"There are two facts to be borne in mind in comparing what happened in Crete with what might happen here. Firstly, we rely upon superiority in the air, certainly upon much greater air power, both actually and relatively than was proved sufficient last autumn. This sustains not only the land defence but liberates again the power of the Navy from the strait in which it was held round Crete.

Scale of Effort

"Secondly the scale of effort required of the Germans in attacking would have to be multiplied many times over what was necessary in Crete and it might be that this would be beyond the capacity of their resources for their schemes.

"Everything, however, will be done to meet an air-borne and sea-borne attack launched upon vast scale and maintained with a total disregard of losses. We shall not be lulled by these two arguments into any undue sense of security. An attack by parachute troops and gliders may be likened to an attack by incendiary bombs which, if not thus extinguished one by one, may lead not only to serious fires but to an enormous conflagration.

when Mr Hore-Belisha invited him to say something about air-arm co-operation. Mr Churchill declared that last year the great need was to multiply fighters and bombers.

It became an enormously important matter. Nevertheless, a proportion of Army co-operation squadrons were associated with the military forces but not on a scale which was desirable.

It was of the utmost consequence that every division, especially every armoured division, should have a chance to live its daily life and training in close and precise relationship with the particular number of aircraft that it knows and that it can call upon at need.

"It was not possible last year to provide it on a large scale without trenching on other domains which were more vital to our safety, but it was the intention to go forward on that path immediately and provide the Army with a considerably larger number of aeroplanes suited entirely to the work that they had to do and above all to the development of that wireless connection between the ground forces of the air and military which the Germans had carried to such an extraordinary point of perfection.

No Difference In Crete

"If this had been done in Crete, it would not have made any difference to the events there because the numbers there for the purpose of co-operating with the troops could not have altered the events."

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Mr Churchill continued that the numbers were small and if they had not been withdrawn, they would have been blown off the aerodrome without having been able, in the slightest degree, to affect the course of events.

Mr Churchill repeated that we have no territorial designs in Syria or anywhere else in French territory. We seek no colonies or advantages of any kind for ourselves in this war.

"Let none of our French Friends be deceived by blunt German and Vichy propaganda. On the contrary, we shall do all in our power to restore the freedom, independence and rights of France."

French Must Help

"In a letter I wrote to General de Gaulle, I said that we shall do all in our power to restore France's freedom and her rights, but it will be for the French to aid in restoring her greatness. There can be no doubt that General de Gaulle is a more zealous defender of France's interests than are the men of Vichy, whose policy is that of utter subservience to the German enemy."

"It did not take much intelligence to see that the infiltration into Syria by the Germans and their intrigues in Iraq constituted very great dangers to the whole eastern flank of our defence in the Nile Valley and the Suez Canal.

"The only choice before us is that theatre for some time has been whether to encourage the Free French to attempt a counter-penetration into the Middle East, that we should have conquered the whole of the Italian Empire of Abyssinia and East Africa and that Egypt, Palestine and Iraq would

do, but it is much easier said than done, especially while the enemy possesses vastly superior resources and many strategic advantages.

"For all those reasons I have never encouraged any hope of a short and easy war. None the less, it will be a mistake to go to the other extreme and belittle the remarkable achievements of our country and its armed forces.

To be Thankful For

"There are many things, therefore, for which we may be thankful. Air attack on this island has not overwhelmed us. Indeed, we have risen through it strengthened and glorified.

"There is no truth in the statement that productivity in our factories is falling off at an alarming rate. It is much easier to sink ships than to build them or to bring them safely across the ocean. We have lately been taking a stronger hand in this sinking process ourselves. It is a most astonishing fact that in the month of May we sank and captured 257,000 tons of enemy shipping although they present us with a target which is perhaps one-tenth as great as we present to them.

Our World Traffic

"While they sink from port to port under the protection of their air umbrella our whole world-wide traffic proceeds with never less than 2,000 ships on the seas or less than 40 per cent in danger zones on any day. Yet the losses we inflicted upon ourselves in May were in the nature of three-quarters of the losses they inflicted upon us. This also has a bearing on the possibility of an airborne invasion because the destruction of enemy tonnage is proceeding at a most rapid and satisfactory rate.

"Nor need these solid grounds for thankfulness fall from us when we look at the aspect of the war in the Middle East. We have been at war for 21 months. Almost a year has passed since France deserted us and Italy came in against us.

"In the first place we had not been overwhelmed by air attack and our production, far from being beaten down by disorganization of attack, has been increasing at a very high rate.

Enemy Ship Losses

"The Battle of the Atlantic is also being well maintained. In January

Hitler mentioned March as the peak month of his effort against us on the sea. We were to be exposed to attacks on a scale never before dreamed of and there were many rumours of hundreds of U-boats and mines of aircraft to be used against us.

These rumours were spread against us in the world and a very alarming impression was produced. Apart from the losses incurred in the fight in the Mediterranean, which were serious, the month of May was the best we had had for some time on the Atlantic.

Prodigious efforts were made to bring in cargoes and to protect ships, and these exertions have not failed. It is much easier to sink ships than to build them or to bring them safely across the ocean. We have lately been taking a stronger hand in this sinking process ourselves. It is a most astonishing fact that in the month of May we sank and captured 257,000 tons of enemy shipping although they present us with a target which is perhaps one-tenth as great as we present to them.

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have been successfully defended, but would have been thought a very foolish visionary. But that is the position at the moment.

"It is more than three months since the Germans gave out that they would be in Suez in a month. They were telling the Spaniards that when Suez fell they would have to come into the war.

"Two months ago many people thought that we should be driven out of Tobruk or forced to capitulate there.

"The last time we had a debate on

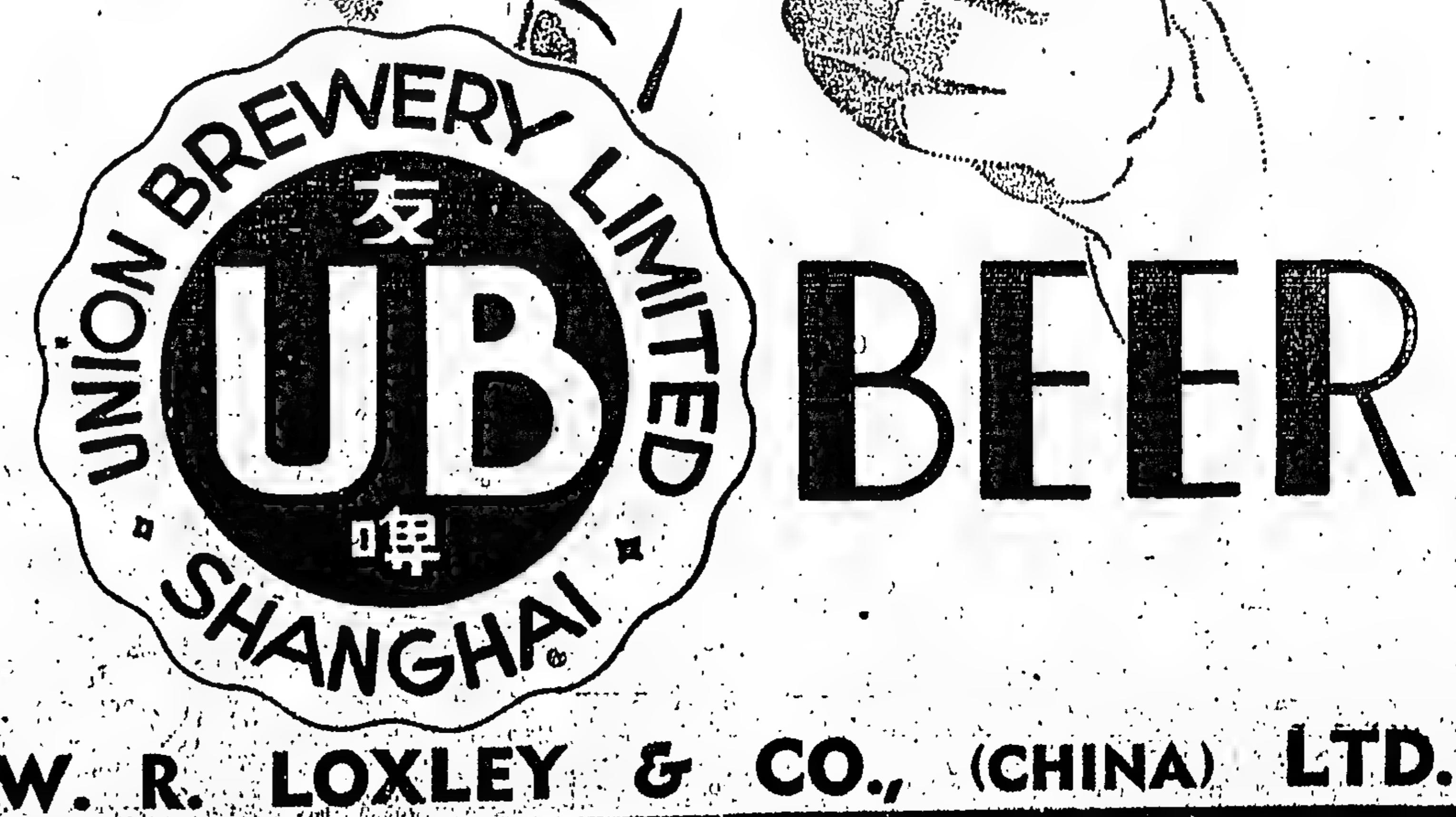
the war, one instructed commentator warned us gravely of the danger of a German thrust at Assuit at the head of the Delta.

"Six weeks ago all Iraq was declared to be in direct jeopardy. Women and children were evacuated by air.

"It was reported from army quarters that surrender would be forced, if after having fought so long alone and single-handed against the might of Germany and against Italy and against the intrigues and treachery of Vichy we should still be found the faithful and unbeaten guardians of the Nile Valley and of the regions that lie about it, then I say a famous chapter will have been written in the martial history of the British Empire and Commonwealth."

After the Prime Minister's speech, the House of Commons adjourned without a vote.

The closing date of the exhibition of pictures by Miss Li Pul-ming, of Gin Ling College, at the Hotel Cecil, has been extended until June 14.



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FIRST EYEWITNESS STORY OF THE AUSTRALIANS' MARCH ON BEIRUT

Hand-to-Hand Fighting Marks Campaign

Special to the "Telegraph"

WITH THE BRITISH ADVANCING ON BEIRUT, JUNE 9 (DELAYED). (UP).—VETERAN AUSTRALIANS DROVE TOWARDS BEIRUT FROM TYRE IN A SAVAGE HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT, WHILE BRITISH SHIPS HURLED SHELLS UPON THE FRENCH FORCES DRIVEN INTO A POCKET BY ALLIED SHOCK TROOPS LANDED FROM THE SEA.

Enemy mortar fire for a time was very intensive. The Australians attacked and established themselves after the naval guns had pounded away for some time. At 8.30 a.m. the Australians went into the attack and from then on there was uninterrupted fighting.

Continuation of the march northward was made possible by clearing the coast road from Nagoura to Tyre late yesterday evening.

Despite hand to hand fighting which took place the Australian casualties were only a few killed and a number wounded, including the officer of a special detail of twelve who attempted to prevent any surprise move by mounted French colonials holding out in south Syria.

The Arabs encountered by the Allied forces on the route gave the British a very spontaneous reception.

It was originally planned that two columns, mainly comprising Australians should converge on Tyre, one by the coast road and the other in a net fashion from Tashilla. Despite the efforts of 12 picked men to prevent the blowing up of a mine on the cliff road just north of Nagoura, the explosive went off preventing the coastal column from marching.

Situation At Beirut

BY HAROLD PETERS

BEIRUT, June 10 (UP).—It is officially announced that French air squadrons have arrived from North Africa after a hardy flight.

A score of persons were killed and two score wounded in Sunday's air raids on Beirut, mostly by anti-aircraft shell fragments. Twelve persons were killed by a direct hit on a suburban train.

On a trip to the southern front on Monday, I succeeded in reaching only as far as Sidon, 30 miles from Beirut where I heard constant artillery duels to the southward. It is learned that the British penetration cost them heavy casualties in the coast section where the French are entrenched in the hills. Among the first British losses were ten men who were sent ashore to cut communications and lost their way in the vicinity of Tyre.

Early on Sunday, the French blew up the rail bridge and established a line conforming to the natural configuration of the terrain and commenced a steady artillery barrage against the English. French planes harassed the ten British naval units which were patrolling north and south of Tyre bombarding the coastal concentrations. Wounded men from both sides are pouring into Sidon and Beirut.

Two Indian guards employed by two Chinese shops opposite the Central Market were involved in a gun duel about 9.10 a.m. to-day, as a result of which one of them is now in hospital with serious injuries.

The two guards were employed by the Cheong Kee exchange shop, No. 114 Queen's Road Central, and the Wing Hing exchange shop, at No. 117.

It appears that a fight developed between the two after a few sharp words had been exchanged. One of them it is alleged then drew his revolver and fired six shots rapidly.

Held for Questioning

One of the guards, Kalsor Singh was injured in the face and hands, and collapsed outside the Golden City Restaurant. He was later sent to hospital.

The other man was arrested and disarmed by a Shantung constable, and he is now being questioned at Central Headquarters by Inspector L. R. Whant.

It is also reported that a Chinese pedestrian was shot and wounded in the leg as a result of the duel, but he disappeared and has not yet been located.

100 U.S. PURSUITS FOR CHINA

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

HONOLULU, June 10 (UP).—The Chinese Consul-General, Mr King Chau-mui said to-day that he had received word from Washington that 100 new American pursuit planes had arrived in China and were not in action against the Japanese.

He added that he had also received word indicating that Flying Fortresses may be sent to China.

Nazi Plane Crashes In Eire

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

DUBLIN, June 10 (UP).—According to the Eire Information Bureau, a German plane crashed in flames near Churchtown this morning. Five members of the crew were killed.

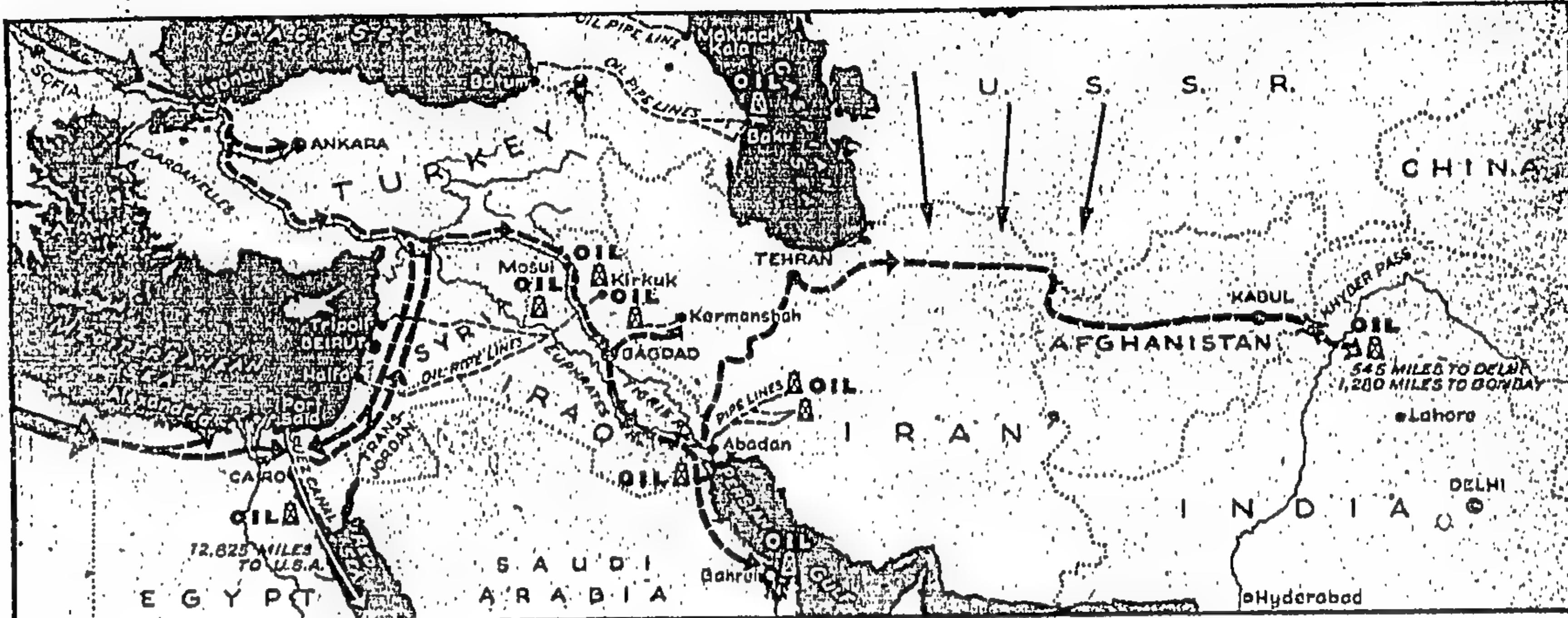
A British plane made a forced landing in County Wicklow and the pilot, who was the only occupant, has been interned.

FINAL EDITION

Editorial Supreme Co.

Nazi Plan Thwarted

This map illustrates the Nazi plan to gain control of Asia Minor and the Middle East, part of which has already been frustrated by the swift Allied action in Syria. The black arrows are intended to carry on along the dotted lines, which, as clearly shown, would permit the Nazis to dominate many strategical points.



5 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED

Our Fighters In Great Form

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—R.A.F. air patrols off the Syrian coast shot down five enemy planes according to to-day's communiqué, which added, "The R.A.F. and the Royal Australian Air Force continued to support the advance of our troops in Syria, and attacked and drove off a number of enemy aircraft which attempted to bomb our motor transport at Sanamieh.

"Hostile aircraft approached Haifa last night and the attack lasted for a considerable time. Slight damage was done to civilian property, and there were a few casualties but none of a serious nature.

One hostile aircraft was shot down and other were damaged.

We Hit Back

Before the last enemy raider returned from Haifa to the German controlled base at Aleppo, British aircraft were over the aerodrome bombing aircraft on the ground and on the flare path along which the raiders were landing. Fires were observed and much damage was caused."

R.A.F. bombers carried out heavy raids on military objectives on Rhodes Sunday night, "direct hits were made on the northern mole in Rhodes harbour. At the Calato aerodrome, large fires were started. At the Cattavia aerodrome, bombs fell among about 50 dispersed aircraft causing many fires and explosions."

Dancing Ban Lifted

BERLIN, June 10 (UP).—It is officially announced that the dancing ban throughout the Reich has been lifted.

LATEST

Eleven Survivors From Torpedoed U. S. Ship: Deliberately Sunk

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—The Maritime Commission to-day announced that the owners of the Robin Moor have been advised by the operators of the Brazilian steamer Osorio, that the Robin Moor was torpedoed on May 21, 95 miles north-east of Cape St. Roque, Brazil. Ten members of the crew and one passenger of the Robin Moor were landed at Pernambuco to-day after the Osorio had rescued them. No word has been received regarding the other 35 persons who were on board.

The Commission confirmed that "eleven survivors of the Robin Moor have disembarked at Pernambuco."

The spokesman stated that according to the owners of the Robin Moor it was "impossible for the Robin Moor to be mistaken for a belligerent ship because large United States flags were painted on both sides of the hull and at night a large searchlight played continuously upon an American flag at the stern."

It was asserted that the vessel was absolutely seaworthy and carried no contraband.

Cause Not Known

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—The President's Secretary, Mr Stephen, Early, to-day stated, "We do not know yet the cause of the sinking of the steamer Robin Moor. We are trying to determine that. The position of the ship seems fairly well determined and that would put it in American waters on this side of the Atlantic."

Torpedoed Confirmed

BUENOS AIRES, June 10 (UP).—The Captain of the Osorio informed the "United Press" by radio to-day that the steamer Robin Moor was torpedoed.

City Gun Duel: Indian Wounded

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

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ABYSSINIA CLEAN-UP

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—General headquarters to-day announced that in Abyssinia, as a result of the Battle of the Lakes and the Battle of the River Omo, a further 45,000 square miles of Italian territory "has fallen into our hands and at least four Italian divisions have been destroyed or dispersed in the battles. All major opposition on the front at Jimma has been overcome."

Netherlands Navy

BATAVIA, June 10 (Reuter).—A

great number of naval wireless operators trained in the Netherlands East Indies will soon go to England to join the Netherlands naval forces.

Chinese Students Cannot Travel By American Ships

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, June 10 (UP).—The Premier, M. Hussin Sirry, to-day announced that during the first raid on Alexandria, 147 persons were killed and up to noon to-day, the second raid had killed 384 persons and many hundreds were wounded.

The Premier thanked the British troops for their help during the raids.

He said, "I am talking about the British Navy including the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, Indian, Malayan and Hongkong forces. Recently you have not seen much of the navy in Singapore—for a very good reason. Most of the Far East fleet before the war came to be required in other waters where they could be more profitably employed, but you must not think that this implied a lack of realisation of the importance of these parts. Should the war move to the Far East you would see the White ensign again filling the horizon."

Constant Reinforcements

"In recent months you have seen the recurring arrivals of more and more reinforcements to the army and the air force, with constant streams of military equipment—reinforcements from Britain, Australia and India, and equipment without which

you would see the White ensign again filling the horizon."

TURN TO BACK PAGE, COLUMN 5

Cyprus Not Attacked

LONDON, June 10 (Reuter).—

"Reuter" is informed authoritatively that there is no confirmation whatever of a report being circulated through enemy controlled wireless channels that Cyprus has been subjected to German and Italian air attack in the last 48 hours.

It is stated in London that there is no reason to believe that any such attacks have taken place.

OMINOUS HINT BY DARLAN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

VICHY, June 10 (UP).—In his nationwide broadcast this evening, Admiral Darlan announced that the Government was preparing for a separate peace which, he hoped, would create a favourable atmosphere without awaiting the end of the war. He did not mention Syria or England.

Japan Not Likely To Accept N.E.I. Reply

Special to the "Telegraph"

TOKYO, June 10 (UP).—According to the conclusions reached by the War and Navy Ministries and the Foreign Office, it appears positive that the Netherlands East Indies reply in its original form is not acceptable.

Some officials within the Government advocate the immediate recall of Mr Yoshizawa; however, the Government desires to reach the correct decision for the settlement of the question which affects the future of the whole world and its political trend; therefore, it is expected that the matter will be presented to the Cabinet or to a liaison conference within a few days in order to finally determine Japan's attitude.

See Back Page For Further Late News

Persons possessing valid re-entry permits (U.S. Government Form 642);

Transit passengers possessing valid transit visas and definite proof of permission to enter the country or countries forming their destination; Diplomatic and consular officers; Members of ships' crews.

Not For Tourists

Regarding crews, it is learned that they will be booked to the United States providing the fact is established that they will be taken into

TURN TO BACK PAGE, COLUMN 5

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50
for 3 days prepaid

POSITIONS WANTED

NURSE COMPANION to European lady or one or two children. Chinese young maid required and housekeeping. English education. Write Box 908, "Hongkong Telegraph."

MOTOR CARS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Baby Austin, 1935 Model, perfect condition, 10 m.p.h., splendid appearance, excellent tyres, \$900. Licence No. 3094. Gilman Used Car Department, Kowloon. Telephone 50540.

FOR SALE.

SUTTON SEEDS. — Just received fresh supply of flower-vegetable seeds, reliable, tested for strong growth. Now for sale at Grace Co., 10 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

YELLOW CHOW (Bitch) Proceeds to the Bomber Fund. Please apply Mrs. Hogg, Jockey Club Stables.

CROSS-BRED DACHSHUND, black and tan, for sale. Proceeds to Bomber Fund. Apply Mrs. Hogg, Hongkong Jockey Club Stables.

THE HONGKONG NATURALIST, Vol. X nos. 3 and 4. Price \$4 (postage extra). Now on sale at South China Morning Post Ltd.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:

South China Morning Post

China and Macao

16 cents per copy

British Empire and Foreign

25 cents per copy

The Hongkong Telegraph

China and Macao

10 cents per copy

British and Foreign

20 cents per copy

25 cents Saturday.

The Hongkong Telegraph Eleventh Annual

Amateur Photographic Competition

June—September, 1941. Two Silver Trophies Awarded by ILFORD LTD.

For the best and second-best entries.

Three Silver Trophies Awarded by EASTMAN KODAK CO.

First Prize in each of the three Sections.

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

SECTION ONE

Interior scenes. Table Top and Still Life Studies.

(Excluding portraiture, plants, and flowers).

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

SECTION TWO

Portraiture.

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

SECTION THREE

Plants and Flowers.

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$50. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition.

1.—The Competition is open to all photographers.

2.—The entries awarded the Ilford Trophies for the best and second-best pictures in each Section of the Competition, will not be entitled to any other prizes.

3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.

4.—The right to publish any or all of the photographs reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.

5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been exhibited in any other Competitions are ineligible.

6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to, any entry.

7.—All entries to be either black and white or tinted pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.

8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.

9.—No photograph is entered in more than one Section.

10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of one of the following sizes: 5x7, 6x8, 7x10.

11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.

12.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.

13.—Decisions of the Judges shall be final.

14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to the competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

15.—The use of aliases is strictly forbidden.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY

In accordance with Government Ordinance, The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, the 12th June, 1941. (The Birthday of His Majesty The King). Hongkong, 7th June, 1941.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders

The Sixtieth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 25th June, 1941, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1940.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th June to the 25th June, 1941, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hong Kong, 4th June, 1941.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall, The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd Floor.

The Inspector, 12 Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

BEIRUT COMMUNIQUE

BEIRUT, June 10. (UP).—

To-day's communiqué states that French troops in south Lebanon

repulsed a British attack in a great offensive action south of Damascus. The operations have

slowed up except at Marjayoun where the enemy is attacking with artillery.

British efforts to land troops on

the Lebanon coast have been futile

despite the support of the British navy.

Jebel Druse is quiet. Aviation bombed a concentration of enemy

vehicles while British aeroplanes effectively attacked the airports at Aleppo and Palmyra.

ALEPPO SOON

ANKARA, June 10. (Reuter).—It

is understood that the mechanised

division moving from Iraq should

reach Aleppo soon, and once it has

arrived there, it will turn south to

join the Allied forces from Palestine.

OCCUPATION NOT CONFIRMED

LONDON, June 10. (Reuter).—

While the latest reports indicate the

advance of British troops towards

Damascus, well-informed circles in

London declared to-night that they

have no information that the city has

been occupied.

FUNKS THE TRUTH

VICHY, June 10. (UP).—The

French High Commissioner in Syria, General Dentz, reported that the

British advance has been checked

and that the fighting to-day is in

exactly the same position as yesterday.

The French took a considerable

number of prisoners and French

moral is excellent, he said.

The General reiterated that there

are no Germans in Syria.

LITTLE RESISTANCE

ANKARA, June 10. (UP).—

Authoritative Turkish sources to-day

stated that the British forces entered

Syria from the southeast and from

Iraq and have cut off northeast

Syria. They gained control of the

railway between Turkey and Iraq, and

it is reported that they met with

but little resistance.

Mussolini And U.S. Intervention

Bravado Attitude Adopted

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, June 10. (UP).—

Signor Mussolini announced to-day

that 13,502 Italian troops

were killed in the Greek war

including 1,628 blackshirts,

while 38,768 men were wounded

including 3,292 blackshirts.

He asserted that Greece now forms

part of Italy's vital space.

Continuing, "Il Duce" declared,

"Intervention by the United States

does not greatly disturb us. It

would be tardy and would not give

Britain a victory. It would only

extend the length of the war and

would bring about an Authoritarian

regime in the United States, inferior to ours."

He predicted that the Axis would

help Japan who "in accordance with

the tripartite alliance would not be

indifferent to United States aggression

against the Allies."

Mussolini stated that the "Italian

navy transported from Italy to

Albania, 50,003 soldiers and 83,072

horses and mules.

Italian planes took 30,851 men and

3,018 tons of supplies to Albania

while German planes carried 30,010

men and 2,923 tons of supplies.

Only one transport plane with 20

men aboard was damaged.

AN EASY WAY

to support the

BOMBER FUND

is to instruct your

Bankers to pay a

monthly sum to—

WAR FUND

SOUTH CHINA

MORNING POST, LTD.

Total subscribed

to date:

\$2,164,357.75

Total remitted

to London:

\$130,939.19.6d

Please use black ink and paste

one of these forms on back

of each Entry.

ENTRY FORM

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SECTION.....

ADDRESS.....

Please use black ink and paste

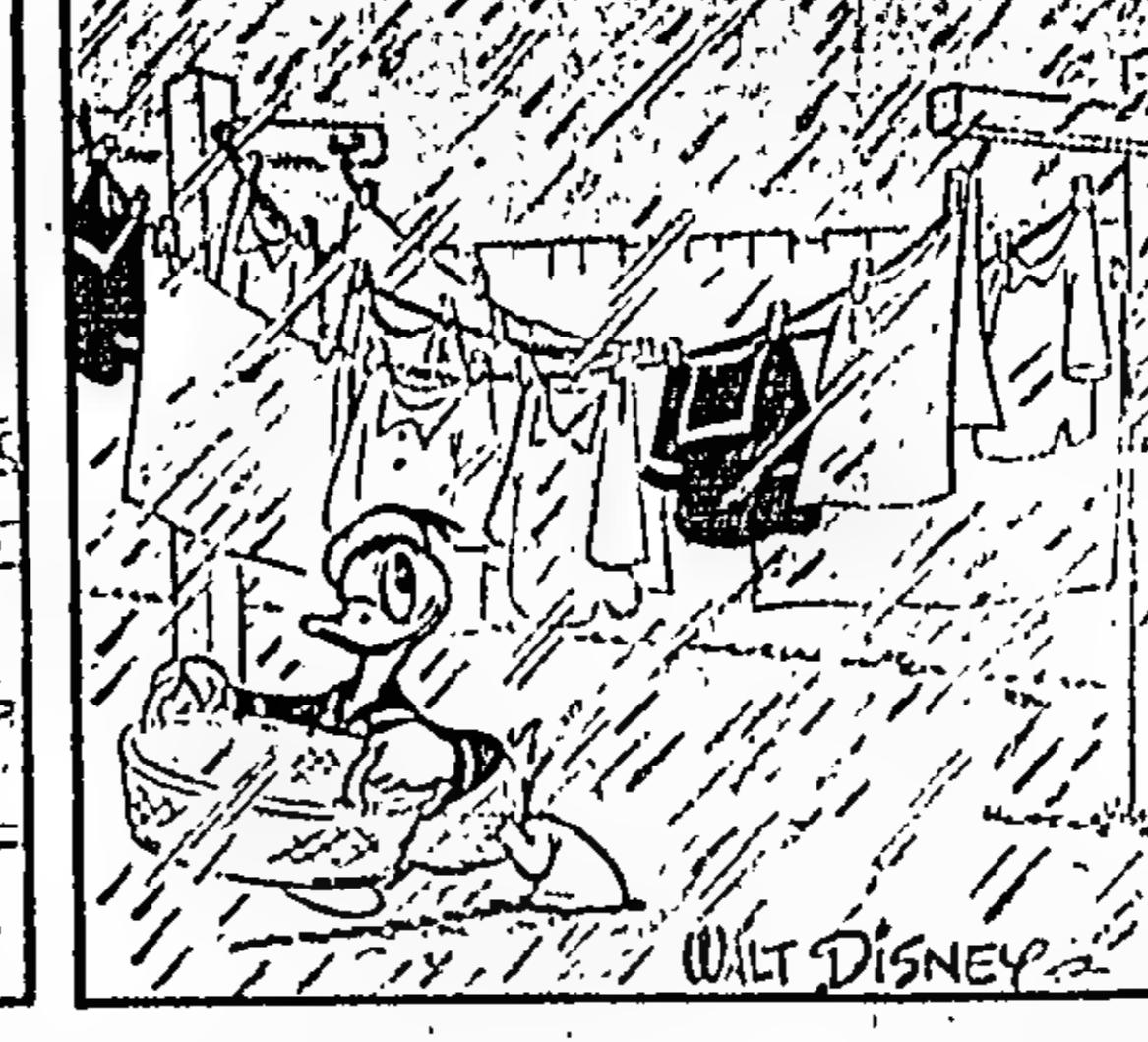
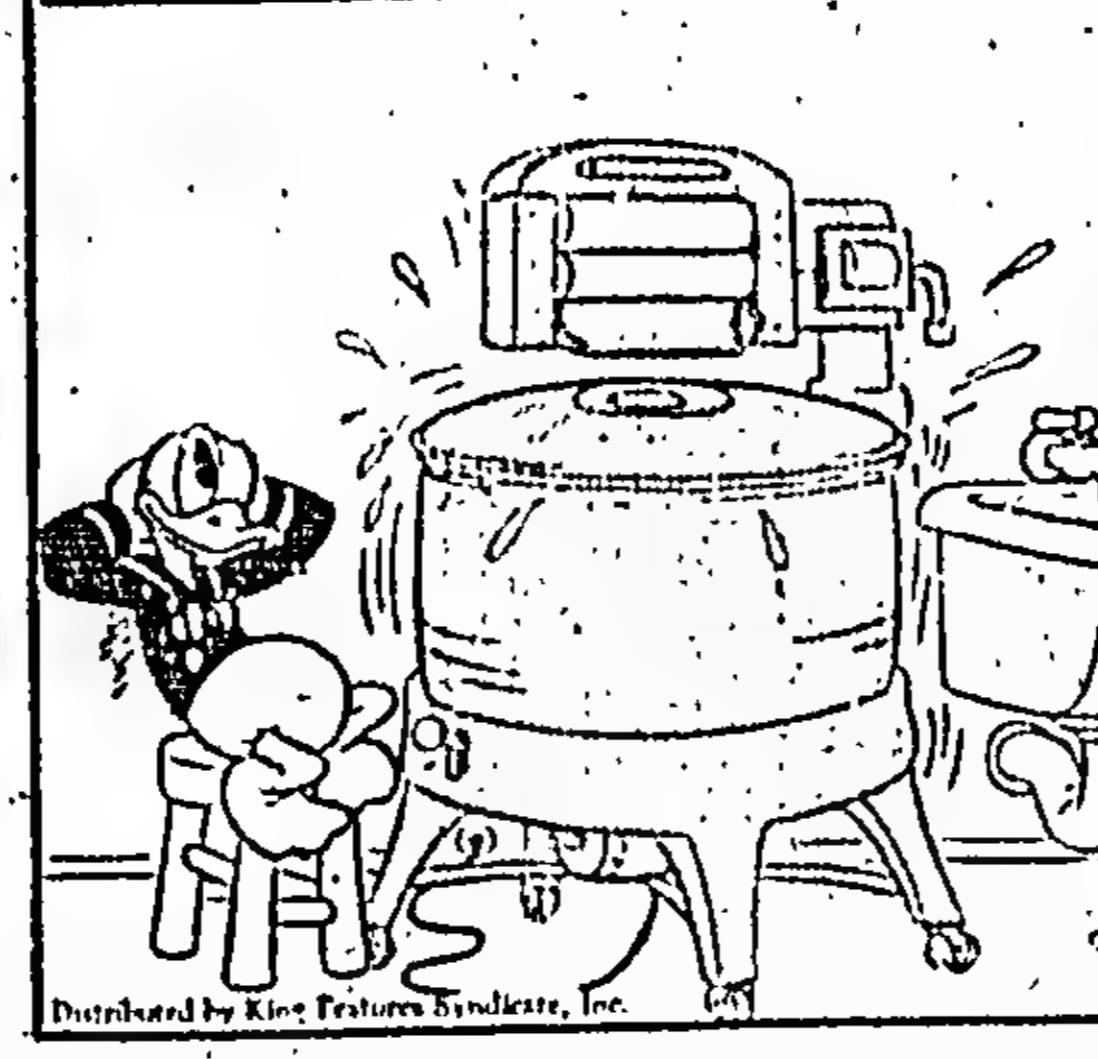
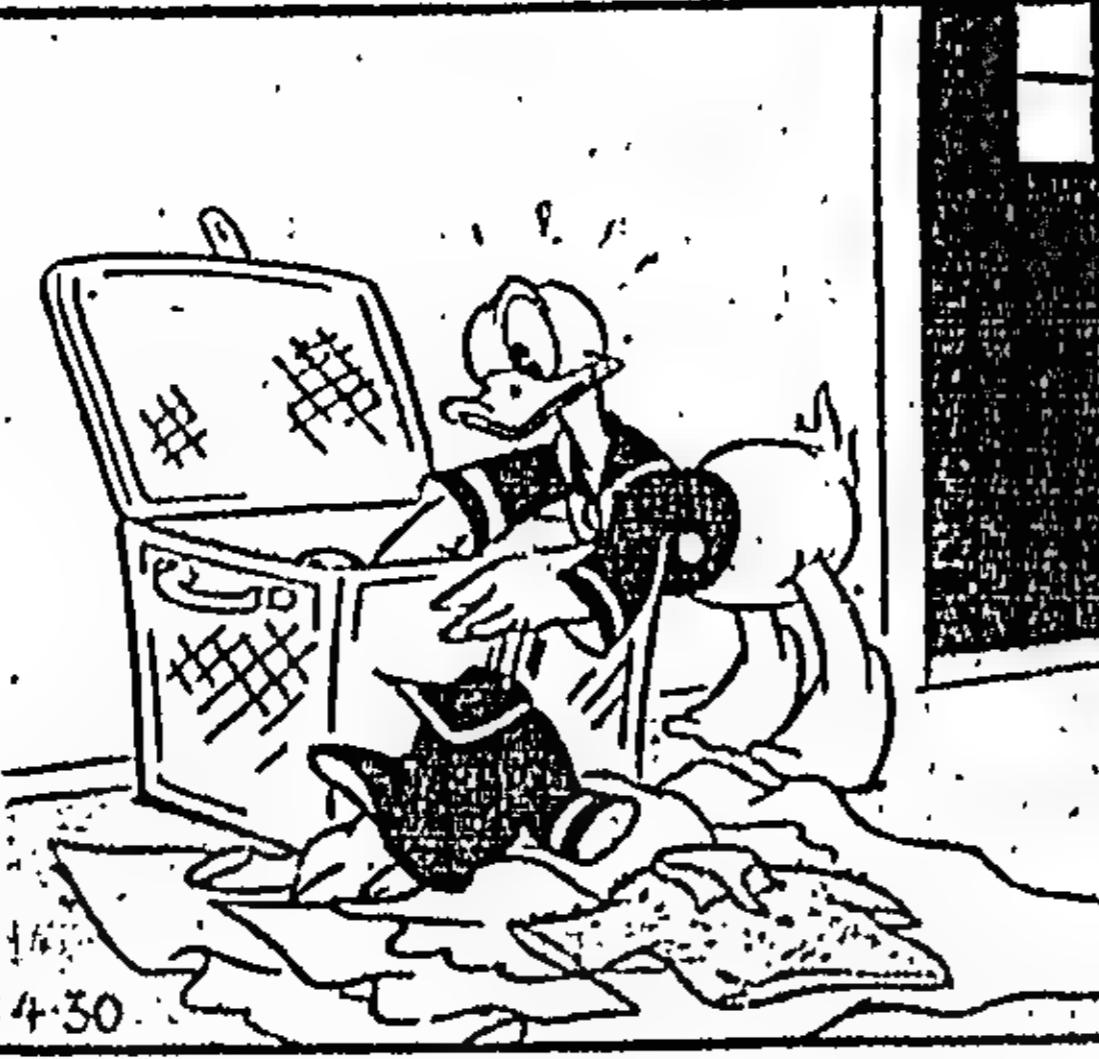
one of these forms on back

of each Entry.

If your

breath has

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

Try
"PRIMULA"
NORWEGIAN
CREAM CHEESE
DELICACIES
3 (2 oz.) pkts. \$1.40
1 (2 oz.) pkt. .50
IN THE FOLLOWING FLAVOURS
TOMATO - CELERY - CURRY - HAM -
CARAWAY - also PLAIN
YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED WITH THEIR
PIQUANT FLAVOUR
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CONTRACT
BRIDGEHow to Play
AND
How to Win

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

A Silly Holdup

It is scarcely necessary to say that a holdup play, properly turned, was not only to do. His club suit was not yet established; he did not know which defender had a club device. It does not follow, however, that this type of play can be employed willy-nilly, with the cards actually hope that the defender will lay, he could have salvaged his contract by putting up the diamond claver wants him to make. A good king and then clearing the club suit, defender, is naturally perverse; he this because West's diamond queen is apt to consult his own team's interests and shift to a suit not so well liked by the declarer. Note to-day's

South dealer.

East-West vulnerable.

♦ A 1007
♦ K 8 6 5
♦ Q 7 5
♦ K 10 3
A 5 4
♦ Q J 10 7
4 3
♦ Q 8 2
♦ 4 2
♦ A K J
♦ A 2
♦ Q K 3
♦ A 9 8 7 5

The bidding:
South West North East
2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass
Pass Pass

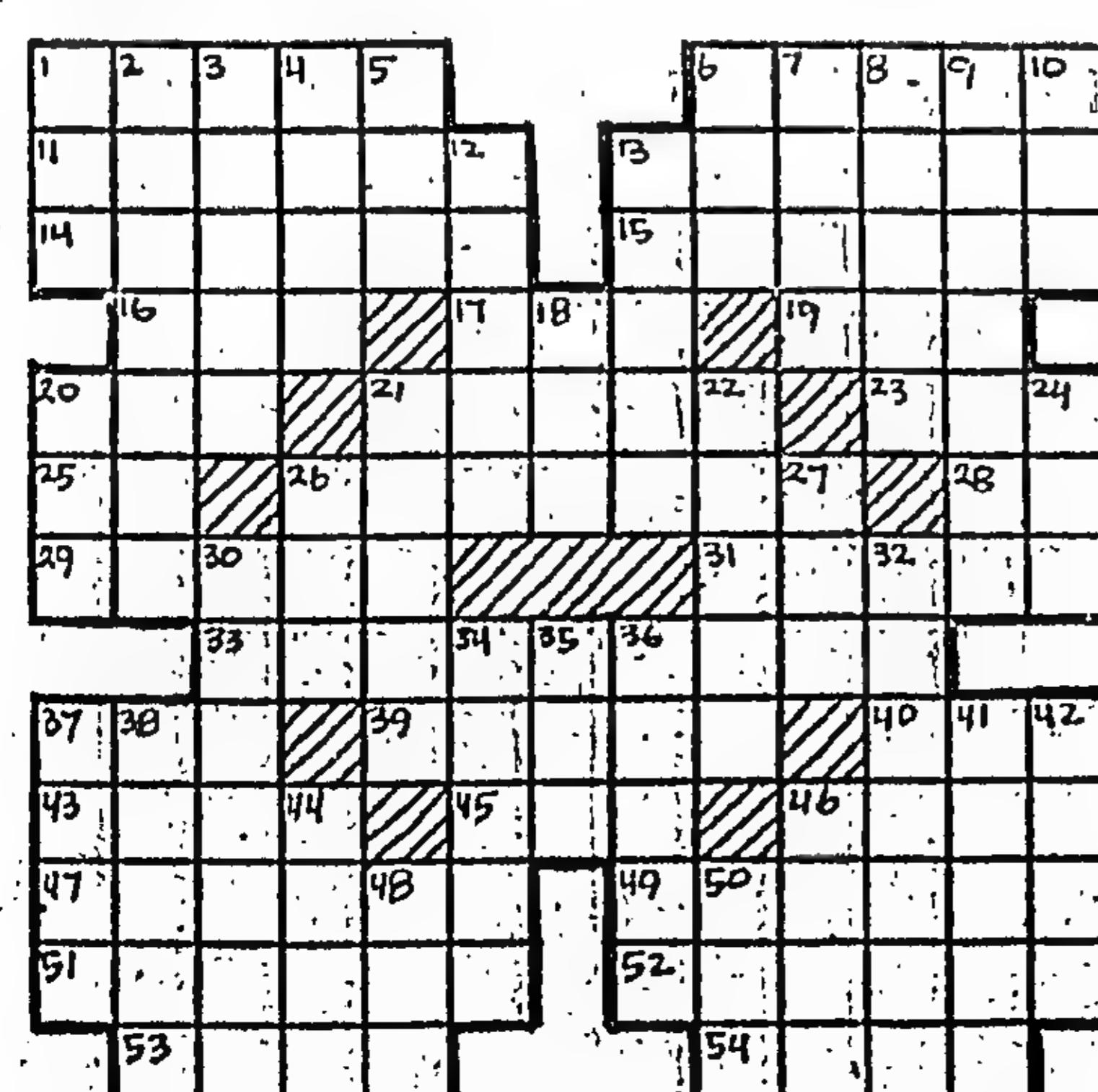
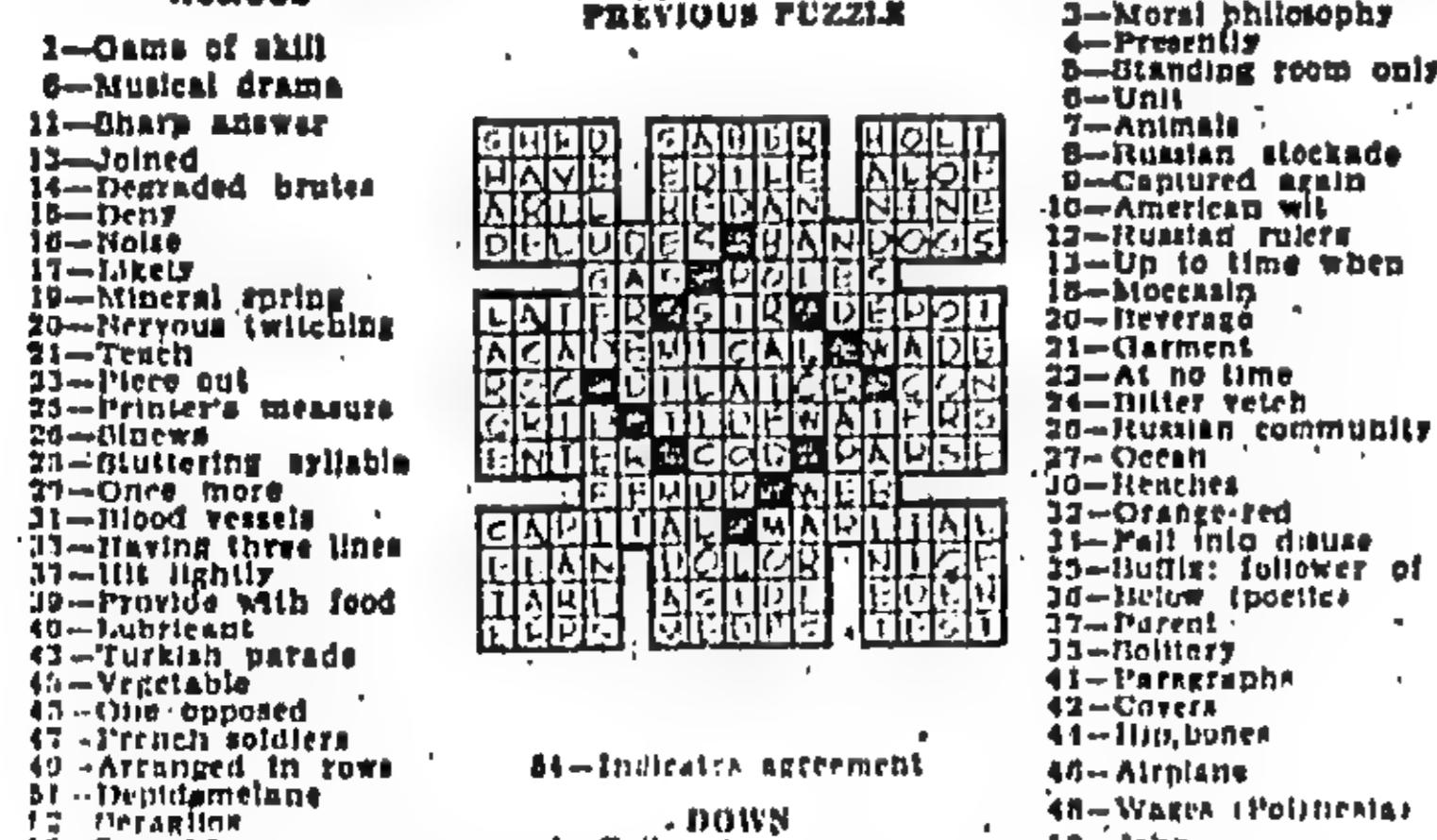
South's two no-trump was one of those horrible bids made by a player who likes to "play all the hands." One club, of course, was the correct opening bid.

West opened the heart queen and declarer held up the ace, thus proving that his play was no better than his bidding. West could now count that the ace was the only outstanding heart, but he saw that it would be pointless to continue with hearts. Rather than besiege an impregnable position, West shifted to the diamond deuce, and from that point on declarer was in trouble.

How should East defend against South's three spade contract?

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO
PREVIOUS PUZZLE

Appeal To Indians

mysore, June 10 (Reuter).—An appeal to every true lover of the country to bend his whole energies to strengthening India's defences and equipping all soldiers fighting India's battles was made by the Maharaja of Mysore, inaugurating a joint session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly this afternoon.

SHAI HOSPITAL

CHUNGKING, June 10 (Central News).—Loss amounting to \$400,000 has been sustained by the Shanghai Hospital on Route Ghil in French Concession as a result of the seizure by the puppet Shanghai Municipal Government of its equipment and furniture. The equipment was seized sometime ago, but the furniture was removed yesterday morning and carried off in four trucks.

BROADCASTING FROM CHELSEA RUINS



Wynford Vaughan Thomas with a BBC microphone at the bombed Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Old soldiers of past wars, one aged 101, were killed when the infirmary of the Royal Hospital was struck by bombs during a recent air raid on London. In this picture, an old pensioner and a nurse who helped in the rescue work are being interviewed for one of the series of programmes "Something Going on in Britain Now." The historic and beautiful home of the Chelsea Pensioners was founded by Charles II at, according to legend, the wish of Nell Gwynn, and the architect was Sir Christopher Wren.

CURE FOR THE SOUL
OF A DICTATOR

IN the whole nineteen months of war, only one newspaper in the country—and that a local one with a small circulation—has ventured to print a suggestion which appeared with great frequency during the years 1914 to 1918, and even in this one case a storm of letters from indignant readers forced it to beat a hasty retreat.

The suggestion was that we should ban German music for the duration.

Now the fact that it is no longer possible to advance this idea without arousing hoots of derision from the average man is the sign of a tremendous advance not only in musical appreciation, but in general intelligence. Though it sounds like midsummer madness it does happen to be quite true that in the last war enraged patriots had their Steinways and their Bluthners carted out on to the croquet lawn, where they were hacked to pieces with axes by puzzled under-gardeners. Pianos have not been so foolishly treated since the days when their legs were adorned with drawers by Victorian ladies, in the interests of modesty.

IT also happens to be true that Beethoven and Bach were higged at at national concerts, and that many lovely German lieder, in which words and music melted together in exquisite harmony, were hopelessly mutilated by the hasty insertion of English lyrics.

We realise to-day that such behaviour is a classic example of the ancient pastime of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. But that isn't the only reason why we can now listen without interruption to a programme of German music, even when the bombs fall by the hundred.

descendants are falling outside the concert-hall.

It's because we really do want to hear the music. We hunger and thirst for it.

Music can answer every argument by showing that all arguments are futile.

It is inconceivable that men who have been engaged in fierce controversy could listen to the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, and really understand it, without finding themselves, when the last echoes died away, nearer to friendship and understanding.

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Mendelssohn, with all his sweetness, of course, he can dismiss, for Mendelssohn was a Jew, and, therefore, incapable of making only ugly noises.

But Schubert, how can he

bear the sound of his own tortured voice after a song of Schubert? And how, miracle of miracles, can he find such joy in the march, march, march of soldiers' boots when somewhere, round the corner, a street boy is whistling a waltz by Strauss?

Yes, indeed, music must often be agony to him. And it is a heartening sign that it is becoming an increasing joy to us. Not only to hear, but to make.

THE last time the piano-

turner came to my house he said: "Surprising thing, the amount of work I get nowadays. Houses I haven't been to for years—they suddenly ring up and say they'd like me to come along and give the old piano the once-over."

And when I get there I always see a lot of old songs and piano pieces that must have been in the attic for years taken out and scattered all over the place. Must be the old piano."

I like to think of all those old songs and piano pieces and speculate on what they are. I bet the exercises of one's boyhood tyrant, Stephen Heller, are among them. And the Chopin waltzes. And some Grieg, in their pink bindings and—I hope—some Beethoven. And of the songs, well it depends on your period and your taste. If you're not very young you'll be more likely to have a copy of "Drake's Drum" and "The Floral Dance" and "Absent" and all those old favourites which I call the "O Mine" songs. "Freunde o' Mine," "Mother o' Mine," "Schlafmäuse o' Mine" and all the rest of the "O Mine" family.

If you're younger and more ambitious there'll be many lovely songs of "Havel" and "Debussy" to learn, and not merely to hum through. And if you're really quite old there'll be bound volumes that contain hosts of memories. "Oh, Pronto, Mel" and "The Willow" and "Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes," songs that ring up the curtains on twilit drawing-rooms in a tranquil world, with ladies and gentlemen sitting round in formal circles, listening to the familiar contralto who has "such expression."

Some days a song in those days—"If you know what I mean"—and on another a song is a song to-day. But it isn't only because of the black-out. It's because we feel that we have something to

Peak Tram
Traffic
Decrease
Effect Of The
Evacuation

A substantial drop in traffic receipts, attributed to the evacuation and the total absence of any tourists, was reported by Mr D. E. Clark, Chairman, at the annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.

He said he was very optimistic of the future of Anglo-Thai relations and thanked Singapore for its generous hospitality throughout his

colours.

He also said that he took every opportunity to clear up misunderstandings regarding the political and economic trends in Thailand.

Japanese Minister
After three weeks' absence, the Japanese Minister to Thailand, Mr Putami, returned from Tokyo to-day.

Mr Putami has been to Tokyo to report to the Government on the situation in Thailand and also to consult Mr Yosuke Matsukata, the Japanese Foreign Minister, who, besides being his official chief, is also a personal friend.

**Chungking Appeal
To Roosevelt**

SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAPH

CHUNGKING, June 10 (UPI).—President Roosevelt was to-day urged to make the utmost effort to stop the flow of United States gasoline and other materials to Japan in a joint radiogram which was sent by the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association and ten other civic bodies of Chungking, in which the ruthless and indiscriminate bombings of the war-time capital this year was stressed.

Saving On Ropes
Considerable saving was, however, made on wire ropes which recently have been giving longer service due to no doubt to lighter loads and a slowing up of the trams during the slack hours. Whilst we still have two wire ropes in stock at pre-war prices, an application made to the Home Authorities for permit for a further rope has been refused, and we have been compelled to order from South Africa at a price nearly double the old rate.

Other items in Profit & Loss Account are very similar to the previous account and do not call for any special mention.

From the Balance Sheet you will notice that depreciation on Buildings, Haulage Plant and Cars at the rate fixed some time ago has been fully allowed for.

In view of the fact that we had to meet the expense of rebuilding the retaining wall already referred to, it was decided by your Board to reduce the dividend by only one per cent. I must, however, warn you that a further reduction for the current year is almost certain unless traffic receipts improve. The first month of the current year shows a further decline and I am not optimistic as regards the remaining eleven months.

With these few remarks, I propose that the Report and Statement of Accounts as presented be adopted and that the following allocation of profits be passed.

Pay a dividend of 5% on 25,000 shares Fully Paid Up \$12,500.

Pay a dividend of 5% on 50,000 shares \$5,000 Paid Up 12,500 And carry forward 22,251.14

54,251.14

The proposal was seconded by Mr P. C. Potts and carried unanimously.

Other Business
Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. J. Scott Harston, L. Kadourie, D. L. Newbigging and L. J. Davies were re-elected Directors on the proposal of the Chairman, seconded by Mr S. F. Chubb.

On the proposal of Mr J. E. Jupp, seconded by Mr W. C. Lee, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews and Messrs. Linstead and Davis were re-elected auditors.

Present at the meeting were Mr D. E. Clark (Chairman), Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr J. Scott Harston, Mr D. L. Newbigging, L. J. Kadourie (Directors), Mr J. L. Quie (Secretary), and Messrs. P. C. Potts, A. H. Potts, S. F. Chubb, J. E. Jupp, W. C. Lee (Shareholders).

**Holiday Golf
Starting Times**

To-morrow

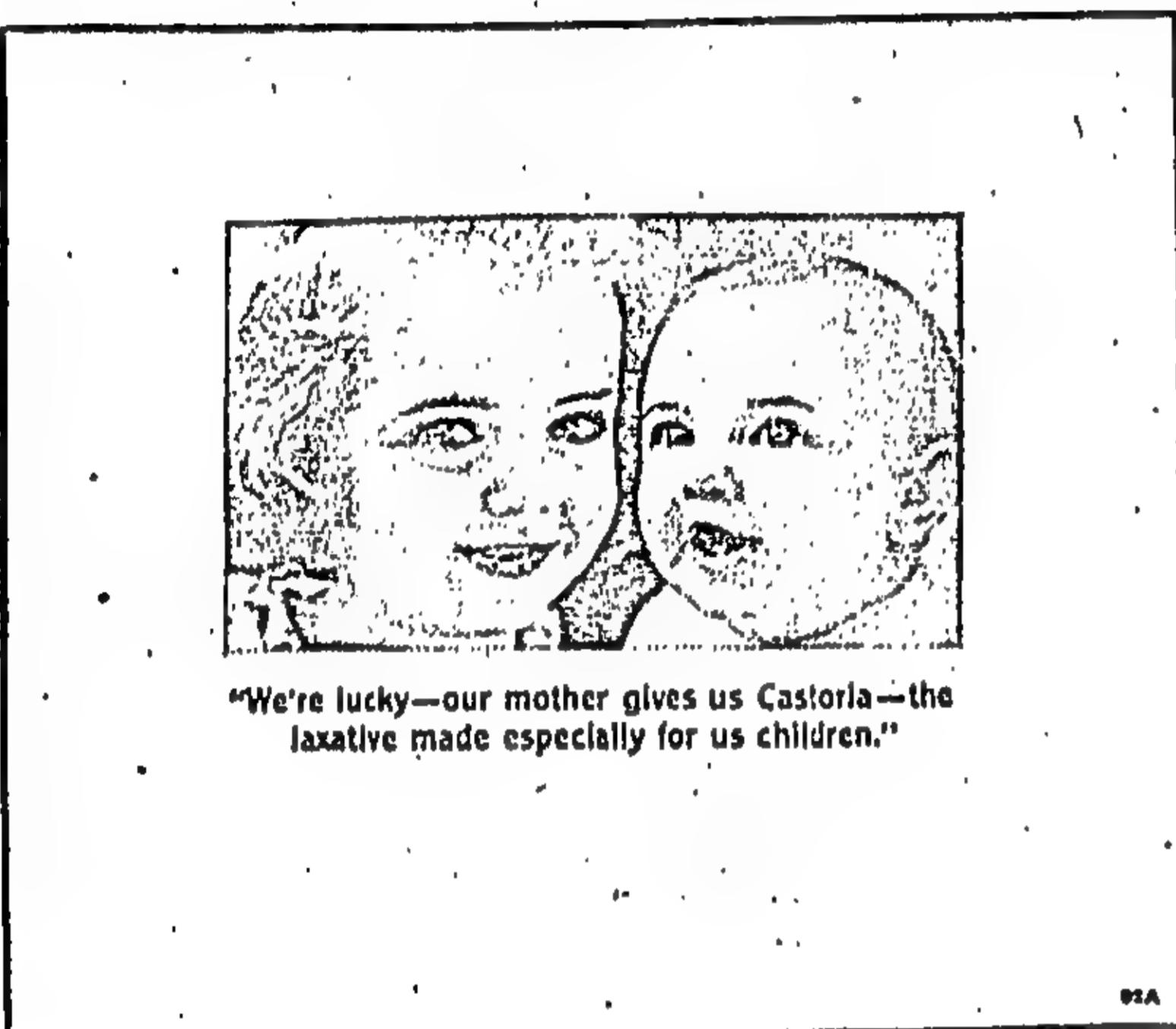
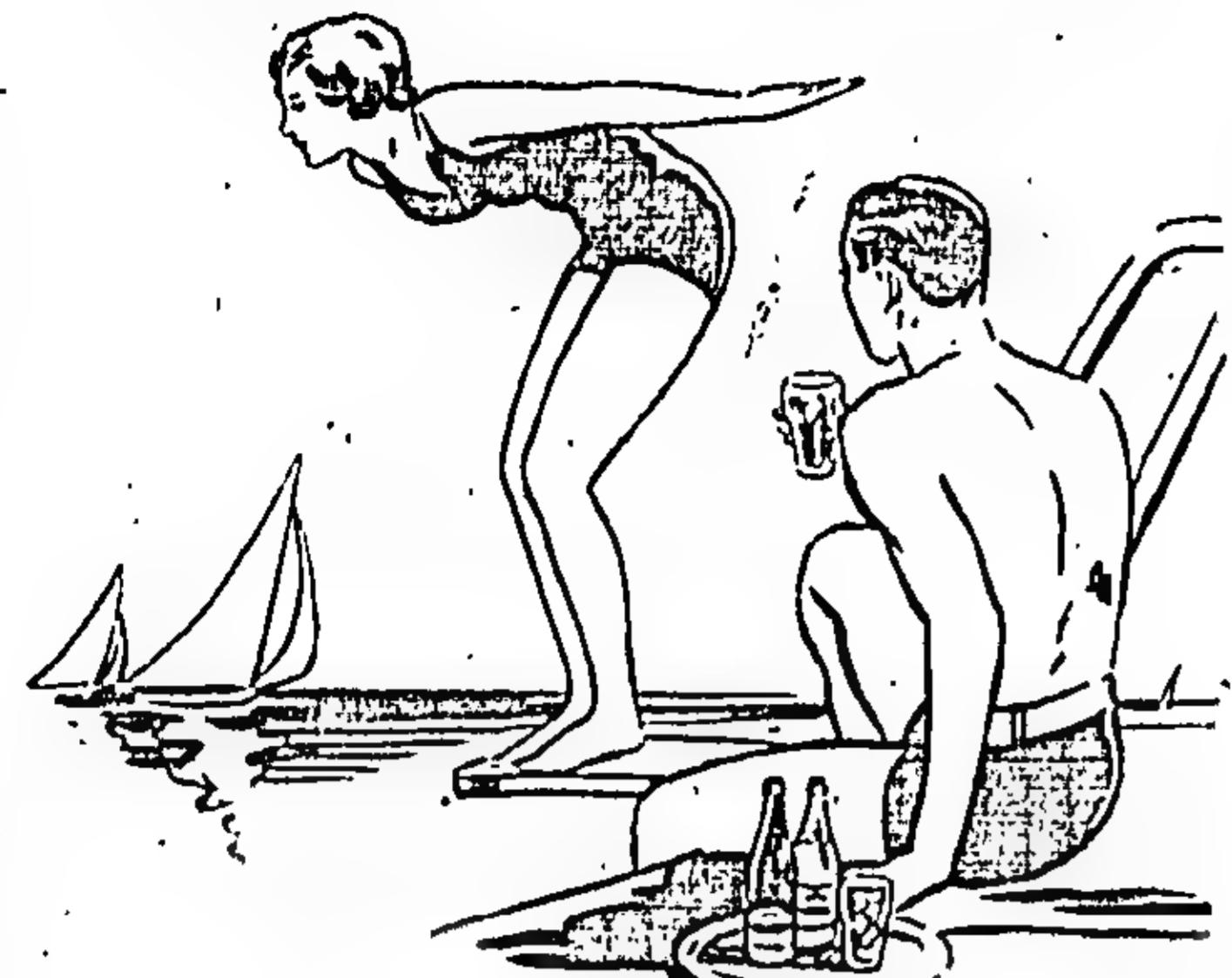
OLD COURSE
9.10 L. H. George, H. F. Phillips
9.20 A. W. Journe, J. C. Wilkinson
9.28 P. M. Cotton, D. O. Baldwin
9.32 P. E. Annes, H. M. Rowland

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—It is learned that Mr. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has agreed to support the proposal for the temporary suspension of the import tax on Philippine products shipped to the United States in order to alleviate the war reparations on Philippine national economy.

**Jockey
UNDERWEAR**

SINCERE'S

Keen Enjoyment
SPARKLE • ZEST • TANG
ARE FOUND IN
WATSON'S
MINERAL WATERS



MISTAKES SOME MOTHERS MAKE THAT SHOULDN'T BE REPEATED!

Many mothers, with the best of loving intentions, forceon their children the same laxatives they themselves use. They are not aware that forcing a child to take a medicine can upset his whole nervous system. And that harsh "adult" laxatives, even in small doses, can be much too irritating for a child's tender system. A child needs a special laxative—one he will take willingly and that's safe and mild.

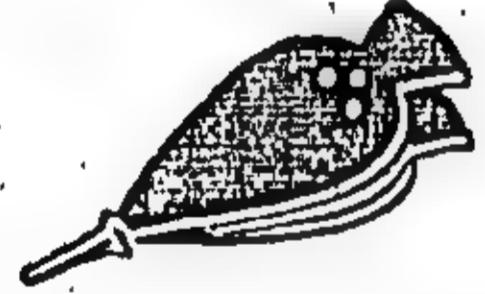
The SAFE laxative for children

It's a comfort for mothers to know there is a safe laxative, Castoria, made especially and only for children.



CASTORIA
The SAFE laxative for children

FELLOWSHIP OF THE BELLOWS



Remember your promotion!

MAY
SCORE

530

You'll soon be a

PUFF

If

YOU BLOW-IN NOW

Blow-In Boxes will be found at:

HONG KONG
Helena May Institute
Hongkong Star Ferry Wharf
Hongkong Hotel
J.L.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.
Hongkong Club
Gloucester Hotel
Lane Crawford, Ltd.

Remember our Information Bureau at the HONGKONG
ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Gloucester Arcade, Hong Kong.

Count the
"TELEGRAPHS"
everywhere

STUDEBAKER

1941 TRUCKS

MATCHLESS FUEL SAVERS

NEW Economy
NEW Style
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Full Particulars on Application
Inviting Your Enquiries

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

Stubbs Road Phone 27778-9

The Hongkong Telegraph.

Wednesday, June 11, 1941.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26015

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REPATRIATION

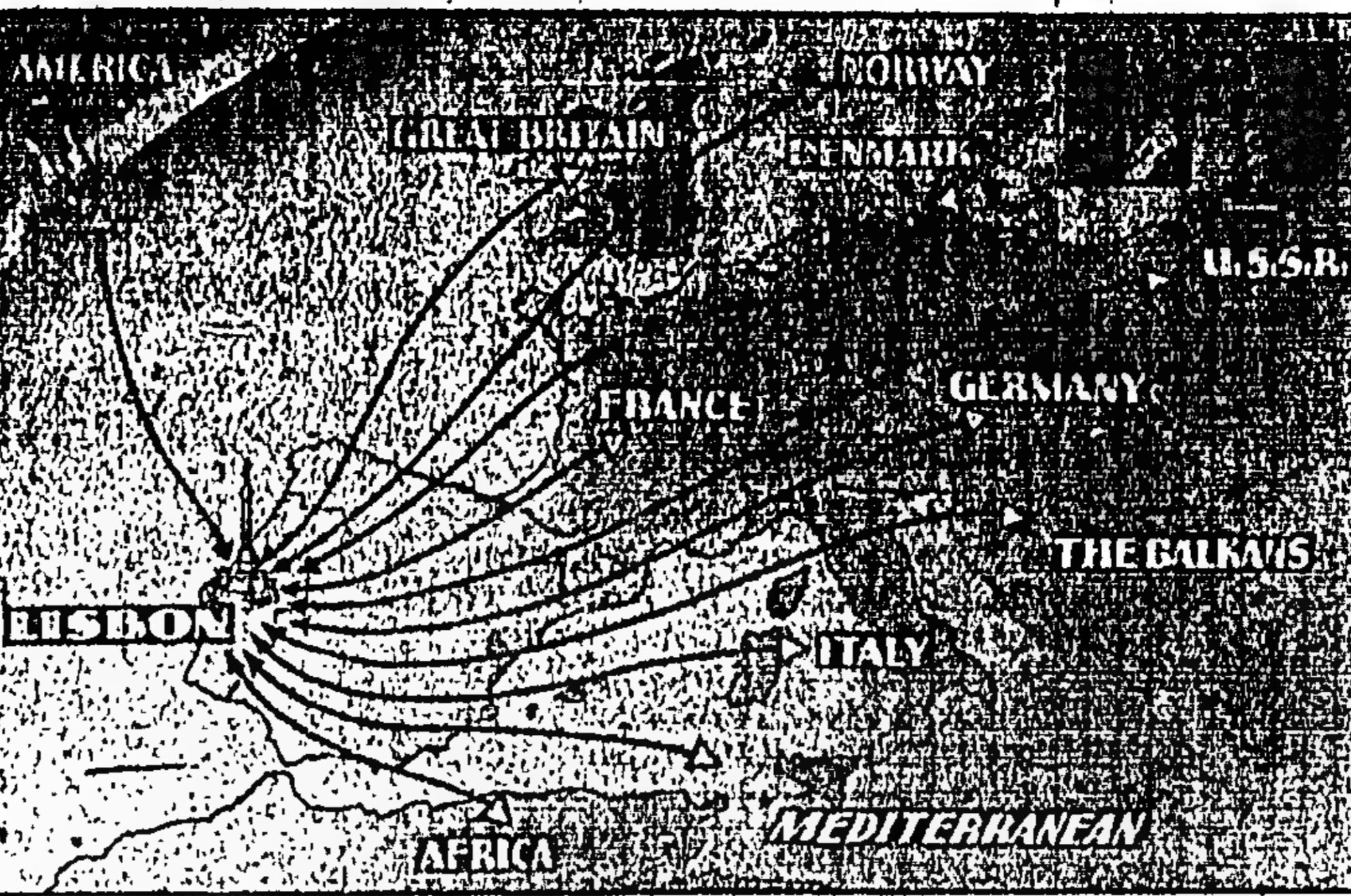
GOVERNMENT is still making efforts to reduce the Colony's dangerously excess population, although the difficulties are so numerous as to render the task apparently hopeless. Political conditions in the neighbouring countries are such that ridding Hongkong of its unemployed and unemployable "guests" is no longer a question merely of "sending them away." The truth is, there is nowhere they can be sent.

Hongkong's population congestion presents a variety of problems—so many thousands are a virtual charge on the Colony, and in consequence are drastically affecting its economic equilibrium; overcrowding, serious enough before the China hostilities, and trebly so now, contributes towards the creation and spread of disease, thereby gravely imperilling the health of the community; from a defence point of view, these indigents present potential handicaps to successful operations, whether military or economic. Nothing, in fact, is more calculated to hinder the successful defence of the Colony in the event of a crisis than this vast army of dependents.

Government has revealed more than once that it is ceaselessly striving to find the solution to the problem. The latest move, and one which at face value appears to hold out brightest prospects of reasonable results, is the creation of a camp at Green Island, in Macao waters, from where persons wishing to return to their ancestral homes, can be repatriated. That the scheme could ever reach the stage of practicability is due essentially to the hearty co-operation of the Macao authorities. The camp is to be capable of holding 2,000 people, the eventual aim being, of course, a constant stream of people returning to their homes from Hongkong via the camp.

The Hongkong Government is meeting the cost of constructing the camp and its management is entrusted to the Red Swastika Society. Free passage will be offered from Hongkong and the New Territories, and returning evacuees who need assistance will be provided with travelling expenses both from Hongkong to Macao, and thence to their homes, by the Hongkong Government.

Every encouragement, both official and unofficial should be



S B O N

LISBON, Portugal's capital, to-day finds itself through the fortunes of war the one remaining lung through which half a dozen countries of Europe can still breathe. The News Chronicle's Special Correspondent there, DAVID SCOTT, tells the story of present-day life in this suddenly all-important city, and of the vital political background to the scene.

STRANGEST CAPITAL IN THE WORLD

TERIOUS Basques, who resemble them, also spring. There is a strong negro and colonial strain among them, and they have been likened to the Irish by a shrewd observer.

★

ALTOGETHER an enterprising, remarkable people, looking westwards and southwards across the ocean for inspiration more than they have ever looked to Spain.

Now, after a twillit period of long in coming, and now I home and comparative eclipse wondered more why it had broad, the Portuguese suddenly gone through Madrid on its way to Lisbon, though a

The envelope contained a new cheque-book from my bank in London. I had wondered why it was so economic reconstruction at long in coming, and now I home and comparative eclipse wondered more why it had broad, the Portuguese suddenly gone through Madrid on its way to Lisbon, though a

With most of the Continent of Europe under German domination, Portugal to-day forms

air mail does exist between not only one of the last refuges England and Portugal. The of peace but Europe's stepping-mystery was solved when I stone to America, her only relooked at the address on the remaining open channel for the envelope: "Lisbon, Spain."

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With most of the Continent of Europe under German domination, Portugal to-day forms

the less, has galvanised what was normally a sleepy, easy-going country into a busy centre of international traffic, of negotiation and (not least) intrigues.

Behind this facade of apparent carelessness the serious business of the Portuguese State is conducted silently, governed always by that striving to preserve neutrality which seems almost more difficult than the straightforward arts of war.

Leading an almost monastic life between his bachelor household and his office in the white Parliament building on the hill, taking counsel only with a chosen few and hardly known, except by name, to his own countrymen, a solitary man with the mind and heart of a theological student rather than a politician schemes and strives, day in, day out, for the double purpose of keeping his country solvent and keeping it out of war.

His task, though less immediately momentous than that of a Churchill or a Roosevelt, is perhaps as delicate and as unenviable as that of any statesman in the world to-day. Holding untrammeled personal power in a country poised on a knife-edge between contending forces, he has to steer his ship of State through a channel in which one false move may spell disaster.

AT the moment she seems to be balanced fairly securely on her neutral tight-rope, with the contending influences of the Axis and the English-speaking nations equally matched on either side. Neither belligerent is yet ready to upset this balance with a clear prospect of success; a move by either would bring the other into the field. Meanwhile, such influence as Portugal can exercise in this war of empires is used to prevent conflict from spreading westwards.

NEUTRAL though allied to one belligerent, bound to the strictest official impartiality though the bulk of her public opinion inclines one way while a powerful oligarchy has other sympathies and other interests, Portugal stands truly, in this war, between the devil and the deep blue sea.

On land she sees a new conqueror knocking almost at her gates, ready at any moment to will.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichy



"I ain't getting nowhere, Chief—the only secret I can get out of him is a plan he has to outmanoeuvre his wife!"

FULL REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

BRITAIN BUILDING HUGE AIR FORCE IN RESOLVE TO HOLD MIDDLE EAST

LONDON, June 10 (Reuter).—Mr. Winston Churchill began his reply to the debate in the House of Commons in an easy confident tone. The Prime Minister declared that nobody could possibly complain of the tone, temper and matter of the debate.

The kind of criticism we had to-day—some was very searching—was the kind that the Government not only accepted but welcomed. However, the way in which the debate came about was calculated to give a feeling of challenge to the security of the administration.

From the viewpoint of advantage to the country, that raised serious considerations. There were all kinds of paragraphs and reports in the newspapers that there was grave uneasiness and demanding a "full accounting."

Therefore, one was bound to take a serious view because of the interests confined to our care. It would be a mistake if the House got into the habit of calling for explanations on varying episodes in this dangerous and widespread struggle and asked for an account to be given when any action was lost or any part of the front was beaten.

In the first place, no full explanation could possibly be given without revealing valuable information to the enemy, not only about a particular operation which was ended but about the general position and also on the processes of thought which were followed by our war direction and High Command.

There was always a danger that a Minister might, in seeking to vindicate the course we had pursued, inadvertently say something which might supply the enemy with some essential and perhaps seemingly innocent-looking fact about which the enemy was in doubt and thus enable the enemy to construct a comprehensive and accurate picture of the way in which we were looking at things.

Dictators' Advantage

Dictator Governments were not under any similar pressure to explain or excuse any ill success that might befall them.

"Unlike these pretentious, formidable potentates, I am only a servant of the Crown with considerable responsibility upon me," continued Mr. Churchill. The House would not wish any servant whom they have entrusted with such duties to be at a disadvantage to our antagonists.

"I have not heard that Hitler had to attend the Reichstag and tell them why he sent the Bismarck on her disastrous cruise when, by waiting a few weeks and choosing his opportunity when perhaps our capital ships were dispersed on convoy duty, she might have gone out, accompanied by the Tirpitz, another 45,000-ton ship, and offered a battle."

Great Risks Run

Mr. Churchill continued: "We have run very great risks and have faced very serious mauvilles in this Middle East is out of action the best part of three months as it has to go round the Cape."

Great Risks Run

"Further, everything we send to the Middle East is out of action the best part of three months as it has to go round the Cape."

Great Risks Run

"Another general question which may fairly be asked is why have we not much stronger and much larger air forces in the Middle East. I can only say that from the moment of the Battle of Britain was decided in our favour in September and October last year by the victories of our fighters, we have been ceaselessly sending aircraft as fast as possible to the Middle East by every route and every method."

Great Risks Run

"During the present year, as our strength in the air has grown, we have not been hampered as we were in the case of the anti-aircraft guns for the sake of fortifying and multiplying the Cretan airfields without having a full and intimate knowledge of all our resources and making a complete survey of the various claims upon them."

Great Risks Run

"We did, however, from the moment the Greek Government invited us into Crete, take steps to defend the anchorage of Suda Bay as an important naval base, to develop the aerodrome nearby and provide a base and drome with the largest quantity of high and low ceiling guns which we thought fit to divert from other strategic points in the Mediterranean."

Great Risks Run

"We provided, in fact, a deterrent to enemy attack sufficiently to require a major effort on his part. But there are many islands and strategic points in the seas, and to attempt to be safe everywhere is to make sure of being strong nowhere. Therefore, if the House were able to go in detail into these matters, they might feel that a reasonable and right disposition of our forces was made, but without going into facts and figures, which nobody would wish me to do, it is quite impossible for the House or even for the newspapers to arrive at a justly-proportioned and level judgment on this affair."

Great Risks Run

"A.A. Guns

"But a man must be a perfect fool who thinks that we have large quantities of A.A. guns and aircraft lying about unused at the present time. As for us A.A. guns are concerned, large and expanding as is our present production, every single gun is in action at some necessary point or other, and all future production for many months ahead is eagerly competed for by rival claimants with very often massive claims behind each one."

Great Risks Run

"In March, 1937, I mentioned to the House that the Germans had already 1,500 mobile A.A. guns which could be formed into batteries in addition to the whole of their static artillery of anti-aircraft defence. Since then, they have been making them at a great rate and they have also conquered more than all they want from the many countries they have overthrown. So our position is very different from theirs."

Great Risks Run

"Hore-Belisha's Remarks

"To-day, Mr. Hore-Belisha made a very cogent, moderate, well-informed and thoughtful contribution to the debate, but he used a very different mood and tone in the speech which he recently delivered in the country. That makes it necessary for me to say that the state in which our army was left when Mr. Hore-Belisha had ended his tenure of the War Office during the greater part of which he was also responsible for production and supply, was lamentable. We were short of every essential supply, but most particularly of special classes of modern weapons, anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns and tanks themselves, which have proved a vital necessity of modern war and which he is now prepared to suggest that we are so purblind and out-dated as not to be able to comprehend."

Great Risks Run

"Intervention

"Here Mr. Hore-Belisha intervened to point out that in Belgium we lost the finest lot of equipment that ever left British shores. He asked the Premier to recall that up till very recently before the war, the Parliament and country were opposed to the creation of a Continental Army, which nevertheless he tried to create."

Great Risks Run

"Mr. Churchill proceeded: "I am dealing not with the particular equipment of the troops who went to France, who naturally drained the rest of our resources, but the equipment of our army at that time and at the outbreak of the war; it was of the most meagre and deficient character and these deficiencies made themselves most marked and still make themselves most marked in the very type of weapons for which there is the greatest possible demand."

Great Risks Run

"Not Throwing Blame

"I am not throwing all blame for this upon Mr. Hore-Belisha, but he has a great responsibility. In this matter and when he speaks in this way it is only fair to point out that he is one of the last people who is entitled to take that line."

Great Risks Run

"The Labour Member, Mr. Granville, interposed: "No reprimand."

Great Risks Run

"Mr. Churchill continued: "Extremely violent and hostile speeches have been spread about, doing much harm and about which I have received information from different countries and capitals, showing the

peril in air power, was able to drive our aircraft from the airfields in Greece and, adding this to his enormously superior anti-aircraft batteries, he was able to make those airfields rapidly available for his own use."

Influence of Weather

"Moreover as the season was advancing, many more airfields became available to him as the weather improved and dried them up. It was evident, therefore, that an attack on Crete, if it were made, would be primarily an air-borne attack for which again a vastly superior hostile air force would be available."

"The question arose whether we should try to defend Crete or yield it without a fight. Nobody who bears responsibility for the decision to defend Crete was ignorant of the fact that conditions permitted only the most meagre British air support to be provided for our troops in the island or the Fleet operating round the island. It was not a fact that dawned upon the military and other authorities after the decision had been taken. It was the foundation of a difficult and harsh choice whether Crete should be defended without effective air support or whether the Germans should be permitted to occupy it without opposition."

Air Strength

"Another general question which may fairly be asked is why have we not much stronger and much larger air forces in the Middle East. I can only say that from the moment of the Battle of Britain was decided in our favour in September and October last year by the victories of our fighters, we have been ceaselessly sending aircraft as fast as possible to the Middle East by every route and every method."

"During the present year, as our strength in the air has grown, we have not been hampered as we were in the case of the anti-aircraft guns for the sake of fortifying and multiplying the Cretan airfields without having a full and intimate knowledge of all our resources and making a complete survey of the various claims upon them."

"We did, however, from the moment the Greek Government invited us into Crete, take steps to defend the anchorage of Suda Bay as an important naval base, to develop the aerodrome nearby and provide a base and drome with the largest quantity of high and low ceiling guns which we thought fit to divert from other strategic points in the Mediterranean."

"The questions to be settled are not always between what is good and bad. Very often, it is a choice between two very terrible alternatives. If you cannot have this essential and desirable air support, must you yield important key points, one after another?"

"Others have told me: 'You should defend no place that you cannot be sure that you can hold.' Then one must ask: 'Can one ever be sure how a battle will develop before it even fought?'

"If the principle of not defending any place you cannot be sure of holding were adopted, would not the enemy be able to make an unlimited number of valuable conquests without any fighting at all? Where would you make a stand and engage with resolution?"

"Making Nazis Pay

"The further question arises: What would happen if you allowed the enemy to advance and over-run, precious and valuable strategic points?" Suppose we had never gone to Greece or attempted to defend Crete. Where would the Germans be now?"

"Suppose we simply resign territory and strategic islands without a fight. Might they not at this early stage of the campaign in 1941 already be masters of Syria and Iraq and preparing themselves for an advance into Persia?"

"The Germans in this war have gained many victories. They have easily over-run great countries and beaten down strong Powers with little resistance. It is not only a question of time gained by fighting strongly, even at a disadvantage; for important points, but there is also the very important principle of stubborn resistance to the will of the enemy."

"Co-ordination between the services is carried to a very high pitch. The Chief Air Officer lives in the same house in Cairo as the Commander-in-Chief, the Naval Commander-in-Chief has to be at sea very often. He has to be at Alexandria, but the very closest association exists between these two branches."

Full Co-ordination

"The idea that any one of these problems would be studied by any one of these Commanders without the closest association with the other two is quite illusory."

"Here someone queried: 'Who has the final say?'

"Mr. Churchill declared: 'It isn't so much final say, no disagreement that I know has arisen.'

"Obviously the Army is the main factor in the business, and the Fleet is preserving the security of the Army on the seas, and preserving command of the seas, and the Air Force is assisting the Army and Fleet in all their functions."

"But in the event of any differences, they can be settled in a few hours by reference here. These Commanders have to settle it among themselves, though we share full responsibility for whatever is done."

"Apart from the effort we have made in Greece, which was very costly in aircraft, the situation in Iraq and Palestine, and potentially in Syria, as well as the winding-up of the Abyssinian story, have all made very heavy demands upon our aircraft, and the situation in the Western Desert had also to be considered."

"The decision to fight for Crete was taken with the full knowledge that air support would be at a minimum as anyone can see—apart from the question whether you have adequate supplies or not—who measures the distance from our airfields in Egypt and compares them with the distances from enemy airfields in Greece, and who acquaints himself with the radius of dive-bombers and aircraft."

Fatal Doctrine

"These are some arguments that deserve to be considered before you can adopt the rule that you have a certainty of winning at any point and that if you have not got it before hand, you must clear out. The whole history of war shows the fatal absurdity of such a doctrine."

"It has been repeatedly proved that fierce and stubborn resistance even against heavy odds and under exceptional conditions of local disadvantage is an essential element in victory."

"The decision to fight for Crete was taken with the full knowledge that air support would be at a minimum as anyone can see—apart from the question whether you have adequate supplies or not—who measures the distance from our airfields in Egypt and compares them with the distances from enemy airfields in Greece, and who acquaints himself with the radius of dive-bombers and aircraft."

Takes Full Responsibility

"I take the fullest personal responsibility for that decision, but the Chiefs of Staff, the Defence Committee, and General Wavell all not only thought that Crete ought to be defended in the circumstances which were fully before them but that in spite of lack of air support, we had a good chance of winning the battle."

"Nobody had any illusions about the scale of the enemy air-borne attack. We knew that it would be gigantic and intense. Reconnaissance over Greek aerodromes showed the enormous mass of aircraft, which were gathering there—many hundreds—and it turned out that the enemy was prepared to pay an almost unlimited price for this conquest and his resources, which concentrated upon any particular point, often, be overwhelming at that point."

Unofficial Broadcasts

"Referring to statements which had been ascribed to spokesmen of the War Office and Air Ministry, the Prime Minister declared that the officers who give these broadcasts are not acquainted with the control of affairs and with what is decided or thought or felt in the Chiefs of Staff Committee or the Defence Committee. "I would very much like to stop them and in some cases I have reduced them in number."

Steady Government

"However, no Government can conduct a war unless it stands on solid and stable foundations and knows that it like a good ship, can win through a period of storms into clearer weather. Unless there is a strong impression of solidarity and strength in a government in time of war, a government cannot give the support necessary to the fighting men and their commanders in a difficult period and in a disheartening and disappointing period."

Access To Information

"It is very risky to ask a professional officer to give a weekly exposition on the war when, in the nature of things, although he may be

very accomplished in his profession, he cannot know and ought not to know facts as they are understood at secret meetings."

"At the same time one is appealed to ceaselessly to give more information to make the war more interesting to people, and tell them more about what is going on, but it is not possible for the Head of the Government or even the Chiefs of Staff to scrutinise beforehand these detailed weekly statements which are made."

"I certainly think the matter must be reconsidered. (Hear, hear). As I have said, nobody has illusions about the tremendous scale of air-borne attack, the greatest ever delivered in the world, and that we should resist it without any but the most restricted air support on our side."

Battle For Crete

"Let us look at the anatomy of this battle for Crete, which was undertaken in bleak circumstances. We hoped that the 25,000 or 30,000 good troops—I am making it a little vague—with artillery and a portion of tanks aided by Greek forces, would be able to destroy paratroopers and glider landings by the enemy and prevent him from using the airfields or harbours."

"Our army was to destroy air-borne attacks while the navy held off and destroyed sea-borne attacks. But there was a time limit."

"The action of the Navy in maintaining the northern sea guard without adequate air defence was bound to be very costly. It is known how serious were those losses."

"We could only stand a certain proportion of naval losses before the northern sea guard of the Fleet would have to be withdrawn."

"If, meanwhile, the army could succeed in biting on the head of the whole terrible apparatus of the air-borne invasion before the naval time limit or loss limit was reached, then the enemy would have had to begin all over again, and having regard to the enormous and unprecedented scale of the operation and the losses he would have to incur, he might well for a time at least break it off—at any rate there would have been a long delay before he could have mounted it again."

"That was the basis whereon a decision was reached."

Key To The East

"The further question arises: What would happen if you allowed the enemy to advance and over-run, precious and valuable strategic points?" Suppose we had never gone to Greece or attempted to defend Crete. Where would the Germans be now?"

"Suppose we simply resign territory and strategic islands without a fight. Might they not at this early stage of the campaign in 1941 already be masters of Syria and Iraq and preparing themselves for an advance into Persia?"

"There is only too much truth in all that, although, perhaps, it will not end in the end turn out badly."

"Crete was an important salient in our line of defence, like Fort Douaumont at Verdun in 1916, and like Kemmel Hill in 1918. These were taken by the Germans, but in each case the Germans lost the battle, and also the campaign, and in the end lost the war, but can you be sure that the same result would have been achieved if the Allies had not fought for Douaumont and Kemmel Hill?"

Airfields Not Mined

"These are some arguments that deserve to be considered before you can adopt the rule that you have a certainty of winning at any point and that if you have not got it before hand, you must clear out. The whole history of war shows the fatal absurdity of such a doctrine."

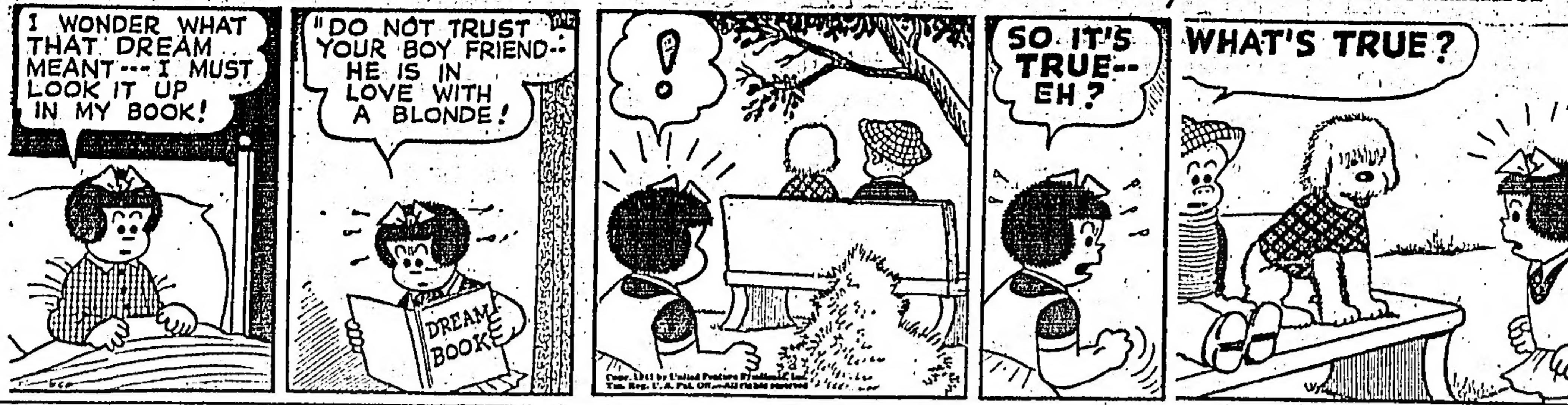
"I can answer these questions but I do not propose to discuss tactics here because it is quite impossible for us to fight battles in detail either beforehand or afterwards from Whitehall or from the Commons. His Majesty's Government, in their responsibility to Parliament, choose the best generals they can find, act before them the broad strategic objects of a campaign, offer them any advice or counsel that may seem fitting, ask the necessary searching questions and then support them to the best of their power in men and munitions, and also so long as they retain their confidence, they support them with loyal comradeship in failure or success."

Battles of Last War

"It is impossible to go into tactical details and I never remember in the last war in those great battles which cost something like 40,000, 50,000 or 70,000 men—I am talking of battles of a single day—and in which sometimes there were grave errors made, they were not often made the subject of arraignment of the Government in the Commons."

"It is only where grave strategic issues of policy come that it is fitting to endeavour to form a final opinion. Defeat is bitter. There is no use in trying to explain defeat. People do not like defeat and do not like explanations, however elaborate or plausible. The only answer to defeat is victory."

NANCY



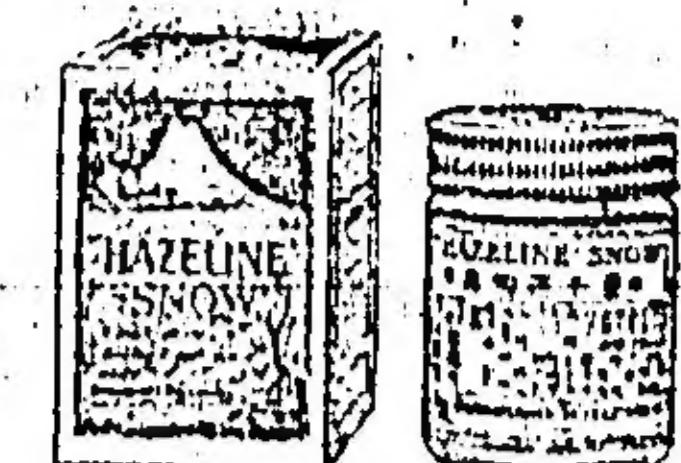
By Ernie Bushmiller

Lovely to look at

because she keeps herself immaculately groomed. "HAZELINE" SNOW is her choice of toilet preparation for day use; for "HAZELINE" SNOW keeps the skin smooth and supple. Its delicate fragrance adds charm to a lovely complexion.

"HAZELINE" SNOW

The original non-greasy toilet preparation

Glass jars
All Chemists and StoresBURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
(Proprietors) THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND
22 E 42nd LONDON AND SHANGHAI

have been successfully defended, he would have been thought a very foolish visionary. But that is the position at the moment.

"It is more than three months since the Germans gave out that they would be in Suez in a month. They were telling the Spaniards that when Suez fell they would have to come into the war.

"Two months ago many people thought that we should be driven out of Tobruk or forced to capitulate there.

"The last time we had debate on the war, one instructed commentator warned us gravely of the danger of a German thrust at Assout at the head of the Delta.

"Six weeks ago all Iraq was in flames and Habbaniyah was declared to be in direct jeopardy. Women and children were evacuated by air. It was reported from army encampments that surrender would be forced. A hostile insurgent government ruled in Baghdad in the closest association with the Germans and Italians. Our forces were pinned in Basra, having only just landed. Kirkuk and Mosul were in enemy hands.

All Regained

"All has now been regained. We are advancing into Syria in force. Our front at Mersa Matruh in the Western Desert is unbroken and our defensive lines there are stronger than ever. The large forces which were occupied in the conquest of Abyssinia are now set free with an immense mass of transport and large numbers are on their way to or have

already reached, the Delta of the Nile.

"It would be most unfair and wrong and very silly in the midst of a defence which so far has been crowned with remarkable success, to select the loss of the Crete salient as an excuse and pretext for branding with failure or taunt the great campaign for the defence of the Middle East which has so far prospered beyond all expectation and is now entering upon an even more intense and critical phase.

Next Six Months

"I give no guarantee and make no promise or prediction for the future, but if the next six months, during which we must expect even harder fighting and many disappointments, should find us in no worse position than that wherein we stand to-day; if after having fought so long alone and single-handed against the might of Germany and against Italy, and against the intrigues and treachery of Vichy we should still be found the faithful and unbent guardians of the Nile Valley and of the regions that lie about it, then I say a famous chapter will have been written in the martial history of the British Empire and Commonwealth."

After the Prime Minister's speech, the House of Commons adjourned without a vote.

The closing date of the exhibition of pictures by Miss Li Pui-ling, of Gin Ling College, at the Hotel CECIL, has been extended until June 14.

Mr. Churchill Reveals Britain's Total War Casualties To Date

(Continued from Page 5.)

the back or not it cannot possibly keep its eye on the enemy.

"Another point of some difficulty which presents itself to me whenever I am asked to make a statement to the House is whether I ought to encourage good hopes of successful outcomes of particular operations or ought to prepare the public for a serious disappointment. From a purely British standpoint there is no doubt that the second of these courses is to be preferred and this is the course I have usually followed."

Unique British

"The British nation is unique in this respect that they are the only people who like to be told how bad things are, who like to be told that they are very likely to get much worse in the future and that they must prepare themselves for further reverses."

"But when you go to other countries—oddly enough I saw a message from the authorities who are most concerned with our Arab problem at present, urging that we should be careful not to indulge in too gloomy forecasts. The Arabs do not understand the British character of meeting trouble long before it comes, and I think it is much better to go on putting a bold face on things and then meet disaster when it arrives."

Pessimistic Statements

"Any statements of a pessimistic character used here are calculated to discourage our friends and to spread alarm and despondency over wide regions to affect nicely-balanced neutrals and encourage the enemy, who, of course, seizes upon any phrase or any gloomy allusion and repeats it myriad-fold in its strident propaganda."

"It makes me feel very much whether Members of Parliament have not got to pick their words very carefully. In this deadly war, wherein we are gripped with dangers that are as merciless as they are unprecedented, closing in upon us, in so many quarters with so much to defend and such limited resources, so many chances which may turn ill against us—it is a great pity if statements are made which add nothing to the informative critic which is so valuable but which can be taken from their context and pandered all over the world as a sign that we are not united or that our case is much worse than it is."

Brunt of Fighting

"One thing I regret very much is that the brunt of this fighting in the Middle East should have fallen so heavily on the splendid Australian and New Zealand troops."

"I regret this for this reason among others, that the German propaganda machine is always reproaching us for fighting with other people's blood, and they mock us with the insulting taunt that England will fight to the last Australian or New Zealander."

"I was very glad to see Mr. Menzies in his noble speech on Sunday, dealt with this vile propaganda as it deserved."

"There have been, in fact, since 1941, almost as many British as there are Australian and New Zealand troops engaged in all operations in the Western Desert, in Greece and in Crete."

"Losses during this year compared with the number engaged are slightly heavier for the British than for the Dominion troops. In Crete also, the numbers were almost exactly equal, and the British loss was again slightly heavier."

"These figures include killed, wounded, missing and they include Indian and non-British troops."

British Regiments
"In order to turn the edge of this German propaganda, I have asked the Secretary of War to endeavour to mention more frequently the names of British regiments when this can be done without detriment to the operations."

"The following British regiments and units, for instance, fought in Crete: The Connaught Rangers, the Black Watch, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Leicestershire Regiment, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, and a number of Royal Marines who formed the rearguard and suffered most heavily of all."

"In fact, of the 2,000 Royal Marines who landed in Crete, 1,400 became casualties or prisoners."

"Naval losses of life in these operations exceed 600 officers and men, and while this was going on we also lost 1,300 men in H.M.S. Hood."

The Premier continued: "Of 50,000 lives lost so far in this war at home and abroad at least 35,000 have come from the Mother Country. Therefore, I repel and repudiate German taunts on behalf of the Mother Country and the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand themselves."

Why Crete Was Left
"It might be well to be asked why, having begun the battle in Crete did you not persist in the defence of the island? You could bring 17,000 men safely to return to Egypt. Why

couldn't you have reinforced with 17,000 men to carry on the battle?"

"The moment that it was proved that we could not crush the airborne landings before the Fleet losses became too heavy to hold off sea-borne landings, Crete was lost and it was necessary to save what was possible of the army."

"It is one thing to take off 17,000 men with side arms and another to land them in fighting condition with guns and material. It is a wonderful thing that as many as 17,000 got away in face of the enemy's overwhelming command of the air."

Losses Compared

"We should not regret the Battle of Crete. The fighting there attested a severity and fierceness which the Germans had not previously experienced in their walk through Europe. In killed, wounded, missing and prisoners we lost about 15,000 men."

"This takes no account of the losses of Greeks and Cretans who fought with the utmost bravery and suffered so heavily."

"On the other hand, from most careful and precise enquiries we believe that about 5,000 Germans were drowned in trying to cross the sea and lost 12,000 killed or wounded on the island itself."

No Difference In Crete

"If this had been done in Crete, it would not have made any difference to the events there because the numbers there for the purpose of co-operating with the troops could not have altered the events."

"Replies to a question as to who decided that the air force on the aerodromes in Crete were to be withdrawn, Mr. Churchill said that it was decided by the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force in the Middle East on the recommendation of General Freyberg, and concurred in by the Commander of the Fleet Air Arm on the spot."

"Mr. Churchill continued that the numbers were small and if they had not been withdrawn, they would have been blown off the aerodrome without having been able, in the slightest degree, to affect the course of events."

"Mr. Churchill repeated that we have no territorial designs in Syria or anywhere else in French territory. We seek no colonies or advantages of any kind for ourselves in this war. Let none of our French friends be deceived by blatant German and Vichy propaganda. On the contrary, we shall do all in our power to restore the freedom, independence and rights of France."

"Every effort will be made to fit by it."

"There are two facts to be borne in mind in comparing what happened in Crete with what might happen here. Firstly, we rely upon superiority in the air, certainly upon much greater air power, both actually and relatively than was proved sufficient last autumn. This sustains not only the land defence but liberates again the power of the Navy from the strait in which it was held round Crete."

Scale of Effort
"Secondly the scale of effort required of the Germans in attack would have to be multiplied many times over what was necessary in Crete and it might be that this would be beyond the capacity of their resources for their schemes."

"Everything, however, will be done to meet an air-borne and sea-borne attack launched upon vast scale and maintained with a total disregard of losses. We shall not be lulled by those two arguments into any undue sense of security. An attack by parachute troops and gliders may be likened to an attack by incendiary bombs which, if not quickly extinguished, one by one, may lead not only to serious fires but to an enormous conflagration."

Improved Defences
"We are making many improvements in the defence of our airfields and in the mobility of the forces which will be employed upon that and other tasks. Nothing will be stinted and not a moment will be lost."

"It is not true that the Germans clothed their parachute troops who attacked Crete in New Zealand uniforms. I gave that report to the House as it reached me from the Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East, but he now informs me that the mistake arose from the fact that the parachute troops, after landing at one point, drove a number of New Zealand walking wounded before them and along with them in their attacks, and consequently the cry arose that they themselves were in New Zealand uniforms."

"There is no objection to the use of parachute troops in war so long as they are dressed in distinctive uniforms of their country. This kind of fighting, however, is bound to become very fierce as it breaks out behind the front and lines of the army, and the civil population is almost immediately involved."

Syria
"Mr. Churchill then turned to Syria

when Mr. Hore-Belisha invited him to say something about air-arm co-operation. Mr. Churchill declared that last year the great need was to multiply fighters and bombers. It became an enormously important matter. Nevertheless, a proportion of Army co-operation squadrons were associated with the military forces but not on a scale which was desirable. It was of the utmost consequence that every division, especially every armoured division, should have a chance to live its daily life and training in close and precise relationship with the particular number of aircraft that it knows and that it can call upon at need."

"It was not possible last year to provide it on a large scale without trenching on other domains which were more vital to our safety, but it was the intention to go forward on that path immediately and provide the Army with a considerably larger number of aeroplanes suited entirely to the work that they had to do and above all to the development of that wireless connection between the ground forces of the air and military which the Germans had carried to such an extraordinary point of perfection."

To be Thankful For

"There are many things, therefore, for which we may be thankful. An air attack on this island has not overwhelmed us. Indeed, we have risen through it strengthened and belittle the remarkable achievements of our country and its armed forces."

Enemy Ship Losses

"For all those reasons, I have never encouraged any hope of a short and easy war. None the less, it will be a mistake to go to the other extreme and belittle the remarkable achievements of our country and its armed forces."

"There is no truth in the statement that productivity in our factories is falling off at an alarming rate. It may not be going as fast as we would like it to go, and if anyone can tell us how to make it go faster we will be rendering a great service, but it is not simply a question of giving very strident orders and demands. There is much more than that in making the whole of our factories go properly. But it is the exact reverse of the truth to say that productivity is falling off at an alarming rate."

"In guns and heavy tanks, for instance, the monthly average for the first quarter of 1941 was 50 per cent greater than in the last quarter of 1940. The output for the month of May was the highest yet reached, and more than double the monthly rate for the last quarter of 1940."

"In the first place we had not been overwhelmed by air attack and our production, far from being beaten down by disorganization of attack, has been increasing at a very high rate."

Enemy Ship Losses
"The Battle of the Atlantic is also being well maintained. In January

Hitler mentioned March as the peak month of his effort against us on the sea. We were to be exposed to attacks on a scale never before dreamed of and there were many rumours of hundreds of U-boats and masses of aircraft to be used against us."

"These rumours were spread against us in the world and a very alarming impression was produced. Apart from the losses incurred in the fight in the Mediterranean, which were serious, the month of May was the best we have had for some time on the Atlantic."

"Prodigious efforts were made to bring in cargoes and to protect ships and these exertions have not failed. It is much easier to sink ships than to build them or to bring them safely across the ocean. We have lately been taking a stronger hand in this sinking process ourselves. It is a most astonishing fact that in the month of May we sank and captured 257,000 tons of enemy shipping although they present us with a target which is perhaps one-tenth as great as we present to them."

Our World Traffic

"While they sink from port to port under the protection of their air-umbrellas over a whole world wide traffic proceeds with never less than 2,000 ships on the seas or less than 10 per cent in danger zones on any day. Yet the losses we inflicted upon them in May were in the nature of three-quarters of the losses they inflicted upon us. This also has a bearing on the possibility of an air-borne invasion because the destruction of enemy tonnage is proceeding at a most rapid and satisfactory rate."

"Nor need these solid grounds for thankfulness fall from us when we look at the aspect of the war in the Middle East. We have been at war for 21 months. Almost a year has passed since France deserted us and Italy came in against us."

"If anybody had said in June last that we should to-day hold every yard of territory for which Britain is responsible in the Middle East, that we should have conquered the whole of the Italian Empire of Abyssinia and that Egypt, Palestine and Iraq would

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Wednesday,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

June 11, 1941.

MILKYS
SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.
WHOEVER SAID "LOVE IS BLIND" -
never met this wide-awake
wife who knows just how
to handle a husband who
tries to make a slip-knot of
the life that binds.
LUCILLE BALL & JAMES ELLISON
with ROBERT COOTE, VIRGINIA VALE, EMMA DUNN, ELAINE SHEPARD
WHAT FUN... when he finds the
other woman in his life... is his WIFE!
• SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION •

MARCH OF TIME The Latest Dramatic Issue
"UNCLE SAM - THE NON-BELIGERENT"
NEXT CHANGE Henry Fonda - Dorothy Lamour - Linda Darnell in "CHADD HANNA"
A 20th Century Fox Picture

4 SHOWS DAILY 2.30-5.15 7.15-9.30

ORIENTAL THEATRE
FLEMING ROAD WANCHAI TEL 20473

RETURN ENGAGEMENT FOR TO-DAY ONLY
MOST SPECTACULAR OF ALL SCREEN SPECTACLES!
A marvelous picture that still leads all the entertainments the world has ever seen.

GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF OUR GENERATION! . . .

CECIL B. DEMILLES
The SIGN OF THE CROSS
FREDERIC MARCH, ELISSA LANDI, CLAUDETTE COLBERT, CHARLES LAUGHTON

SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY
A THRILLING ADVENTURE OF THE WILD WEST!

Cecil B. DeMilles
THE PLAINSMAN

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

THOUSANDS OF PLAYERS IN A MIGHTY SEA THRILLER
ERROL FLYNN "THE SEA HAWK"

MATINEES: 30c. 40c. EVENINGS: 30c, 40c, 55c, 70c.

TAKE ANY TRAM OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS. W.
CATHAY
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
Matinees: 30c, 40c. Evenings: 30c, 40c, 55c, 70c.

• FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY •

LOVELY TO LOOK AT - - - DANGEROUS TO LOVE!

Talented Luise Rainer, twice the winner of the Academy Award, creates another dramatic thrill in this sensational romance of New Orleans' gayest, maddest era!

"I'm the kind of a woman
who must be loved!"
LUISE RAINER
"The Toy Wife"
with Melvyn DOUGLAS, Robert YOUNG, Barbara O'NEIL, H. B. WARNER

TO - MORROW "MARYLAND" Walter Brennan, Fay Bainter, IN TECHNICOLOUR

LEE THEATRE
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY: A ROMANCE IN MANDARIN
HAIR-PIN MEDIUM

New places are springing up everywhere. But for best service and quality none can compare with your Old Favourite Restaurant

THE CHANTECLER
TRY OUR POPULAR \$1.00 TIFFINS
Served in the Snack Bar

Happy Air News From America Production Up

NEW YORK, June 10 (Reuter).—The "Wall Street Journal" on June 6 stated:

"Manufacturers of higher-powered aircraft engines smashed all records in the month of May in the output of power plants.

"Unofficial estimates indicate that the three major producers in the high-power field, Wright, Pratt and Whitney, and Allison combined produced in the neighbourhood of 3,500 engines. This means that since January, the monthly production rate has been boosted to 1,100 units while the industry had combined facilities for only two or three hundred engines a month in September, 1939.

The Leader

"The Wright Aeronautical Corporation still leads the procession with the Peterson, New Jersey, plants turning out 1,700,000 horse-power in May. This was stepped up from 1,100,000 horse-power in January.

"The Pratt and Whitney division of the United Aircraft Corporation is actually running 1,400 engines over schedule. It is approaching the 1,300,000 horse-power mark a month and is scheduled to reach a 2,000,000 horse-power peak late this year.

"Allison General Motors Corporation made rapid progress. Prior to July, 1940, less than 100 engines were turned out.

In February, 1941, production reached 400 and the May production probably 500. The Company is pointing towards a monthly peak of 1,000 by December.

New Engines

"Allison is also steadily stepping up its engine power. The latest increase, announced yesterday, shows an improved model, actually weighing less than one pound per horse power. The over-all dimensions are no larger than previously despite the fact that horse-power was stepped up by 175 to 1,324 horse-power.

"The new engine, weighing 1,303 pounds, has been accepted by the Army. It is stated that it makes possible heavier armour, increased fire-power and greater speed and climbing ability.

"It is said to permit a plane to carry 1,500 pounds of armour without sacrificing its speed."

Street Guards Bring Case

An alleged attempt to free a man who had been arrested by two street guards in Connaught Road, West yesterday, had a sequel at Central Magistracy before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., this morning when Tsui Ching-tai, 26, a coolie, was charged with assaulting Street Guards Yeung So, 23, and Ng Kwok, 30, with intent to resist apprehension.

They pleaded not guilty and at the request of Det. Inspector C. Byron were remanded till 2.30 p.m. on June 19.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday, is:

Buyers
H.K. Flirs Ins. \$176
Indo-Chinas (Pref) \$80
Docks \$15
Hotels \$2.00
Lands \$31.50
Trams \$10.20
Lights "O" \$5.00
Lights "N" \$1.30
Macao Electric \$18.25
Sandakan Lights \$11.60
Telephones "O" \$22.10
Cements \$13.25
Ropes \$0.95
Watsons \$9.50
Entertainments \$6.25
Sellers
Electric Rts \$11.10
Sales
Docks \$15
Providents \$5.25
Realities \$3
Trams \$10.25
Lights "O" \$6
Macao Electric \$18.25/50

Murder Charge Withdrawn

A charge of murder preferred against Ho San-chun, alias Ho Tew-tsun, 26, cook, was withdrawn by Det. Inspector Whant before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at Central Magistracy this morning.

Defendant was arrested following the slaying outside No. 420 Lockhart Road, Wanchai, on May 21, of Lam Chung-chun, after the latter had allegedly attacked and seriously injured Lam's wife, who is still in the Queen Mary Hospital suffering from injuries received.

Ambassador In Hongkong

His Excellency Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, arrived in Hongkong last night from Chungking. He is staying at Government House.

CHUNGKING, June 10 (Central News).—The National Government to-day issued a mandate eulogising the services of the late Miss N. Vautrin, formerly Vice-President of the Glinling College, in the promotion of education in China.

It is announced that during evacuation of Dunkirk British army surgeons sprinkled sulphamamide in powder form on wounds and burns and found this method of application successful.

S. C. A. Clerk Convicted Issue Of Fire-Cracker Permit

Lewis Tung, 33, clerk of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, was found guilty on a charge of receiving a bribe of \$1 from Li Kung-ning, for the purpose of facilitating the issue of a fire-cracker permit, by Mr. G. T. Lowry at Central Magistracy this morning. Defendant was fined \$300 or in default three-months imprisonment.

On finding Defendant guilty, Mr. Lowry said that no doubt one of the witnesses for the Prosecution had told a number of lies, but he found on summing up the evidence of the remaining witnesses that his evidence had been corroborative of Inspector Moreton of the Secretariat. He therefore found beyond all reasonable doubt that Defendant acted for the bribe.

Referring to Defendant's statement in which he had stated that he did not ask for the money and that it had been given to him voluntarily by the Complainant, Mr. Lowry said that Defendant was guilty of accepting a bribe under that Section of the Ordinance even if he accepted money given to him voluntarily.

Principle Involved

"Passing sentence, Mr. Lowry said, 'If you had not been a married man with others depending on you I would send you to prison. Taking this into consideration I shall impose a fine.' Mr. Lowry added that it was not the amount involved but the principle.

In submission, Mr. C. A. S. Russ, who represented Defendant, said that although Defendant was 'departmentally wrong' in accepting the money, he felt that it had nothing to do with the case presented by the Prosecution. Mr. Russ and that the Prosecution had failed to prove, beyond all reasonable doubt, the case against Defendant. At least two witnesses for the Prosecution had come to Court with cocked-up stories which were later broken down by the defence.

Mr. Russ submitted to His Worship that in view of the fact that at least one of the Prosecution's witnesses had told lies in the witness box, he could not beyond all reasonable doubt find a case for Defendant to answer.

"Concerning the local aspect of naval activity it is interesting to know that apart from the available sea-going forces employed in convoys and trade protection in the Pacific and Indian oceans, a large number of vessels are employed within easy reach of Malaya's shores where all strategical areas are heavily mined.

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Ready For Anything

"Within the last six months we have laid additional mines and are preparing for every contingency. Channels in and out of Singapore are swept continuously for enemy mines and constant patrols are also maintained by Admiralty requisitioned vessels manned by naval volunteers and Royal Navy Malay ratings.

Admiral Layton said that the Singapore naval base would presently be fully prepared to carry out the functions necessary for a seagoing battle fleet.

"The possibility of its being the base for Allied fleets as well as for our fleet has been borne in mind. The base is ready to-morrow to cope with any fleet requiring our hospitality and assistance. Recently more men and guns arrived at the naval base from the United Kingdom and this is only a part of the movement that has been going on for many months.

"The fleet air arm will play a most important part in Malaya's defences and preparations for its arrival have long been planned. I can tell you that this important arm of the Navy could operate from Singapore to-morrow.

"There is no doubt that the potential strength of the navy in the Pacific made possibly by the naval base constitutes the greatest stabilising factor in the Pacific area. With sister bases in Hongkong and Darwin it acts as a deterrent to any aggressor. Its significance is increased by the fact that other bases in this area belong to Powers with whom we are most friendly and it is no exaggeration to say that without Singapore the South Pacific would lie at the mercy of any aggressor."

In court Defendant stated that he wanted to take his wife away to Canton. He had no other excuse to offer.

Incompatible Systems

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" WEST POINT, N.Y., June 10 (UPI).—Addressing the graduates of the United States Military Academy here to-night, the Secretary of War, Colonel Henry Stimson, declared that the world is too small to contain both the democratic and Axis systems and that the issue between them cannot be compromised.

He asserted that the Axis system is "so at variance with the entire history of man's progress that it will not endure permanently and it is doomed to eventual total failure"; however, he cautioned his listeners not to underestimate the dangers facing America by well trained armies incited with the spirit of Fascism."

The ruling does not apply to persons of other nationalities.

ALHAMBRA

6 GORGEOUS MODELS... EACH A MURDER SUSPECT! NICK CARTER'S NEW ADVENTURE IS HIS BEST!

WALTER PIDGEON AS NICK CARTER

SKY MURDER

A NEW NICK CARTER ADVENTURE WITH DONALD MEEN, MAREN VERDE, EDWARD ASHLEY, JOYCE COMPTON, TOM CONWAY. Directed by George Cukor. Produced by Walter Pidgeon.

STARTS TO - MORROW: "THE ROUND-UP" Richard Dix Patricia Morison

Reich On Economic Spot

NEW YORK, June 10 (Reuter).—The "Wall Street Journal" on June 6, published an exclusive interview with Mr. Bernard Baruch, who organised America's industrial resources in the Great War.

In the interview Mr. Baruch said: "Germany, not the United States, is on the spot economically if Germany wins control of the European continent. Under a proper economic policy, the United States will be able to drive Germany from many desired neutral market."

Mr. Baruch cited evidence just received from a large American company owning a factory in a leading industrial city in Germany. The report shows that despite low wages and long hours with the German mark at 37 cents, the American plant is turning out the same products, more cheaply.

"Germany is faced with a huge unemployment and economic problem after the war," he said.

Singapore's Strength Revealed By C-in-C

→ FROM PAGE ONE

they would be helpless comes from these places and also from the United States.

"You have only to look into the sky to see the very great material assistance received from America with fighters and medium and heavy bombers. Additional to these obvious things a wide variety of supplies is pouring in under the Lease and Lend Act.

"Concerning the local aspect of naval activity it is interesting to know that apart from the available sea-going forces employed in convoys and trade protection in the Pacific and Indian oceans, a large number of vessels are employed within easy reach of Malaya's shores where all strategical areas are heavily mined.

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Defection Of Constable

Lure Of Canton

For deserting from the Hongkong Police on May 20 after having signed up for five years on January 11, 1939, Chan Iu, Constable No. 571, was fined \$250 or in default three months imprisonment by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at Central Magistracy this morning.

Defendant stated that he sold at 35 catties for \$1, whereas the price he had charged was less than 30 catties per \$1 and the Government price was 45 catties per \$1.

It will be recalled that last week seven firewood dealers were similarly fined for profiteering.

Chinese Can't Travel By American Ships

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service on board vessels upon landing in United States.

No bookings for passengers will be accepted from Chinese tourists and their sons and daughters of United States citizens of Chinese race, who formerly travelled on the strength of affidavits.

No explanation regarding reasons for enforcement of the new ruling has been received by the American President Liner from its head office.

It appears that the ruling, though ostensibly emanating from the U.S. Government, has so far not been extended to other passenger transport concerns, and the Pan-American Airways, the N.Y.K. and other shipping lines are accepting passengers as usual.

The ruling does not apply to persons of other nationalities.

TO-DAY ONLY

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

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Betty Brewer, Don Wilson, Ruth Donnelly, Jerome Cowan, Douglass Dumbrille
Directed by RAYMOND LUSTIG

NEXT CHANCE : "ESCAPE" Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor
M-G-M Picture

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STAR

TO-DAY ONLY Katharine Hepburn Cary Grant in "HOLIDAY" A Columbia Picture

TO-MORROW DOROTHY LAMOUR in "JUNGLE PRINCESS" A Paramount Picture

4 SHOWS DAILY 2.30-5.2